The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV---NO. 4. WEEKLY EDITION. DECEMBER 2, 1876.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

☞The TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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THE ARMY.

General Sherman's Annual Report.

Operations During the Year---Where the Troops Are, and What They Are Doing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1876.

General Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says: By the assignment of Major General Schofield to the superintendency of the Military Academy, that institution is made to equal that of a department command, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its superintendent, as the commanding general of a department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order a general court martial, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not specially reserved by the articles of war to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well established character as a literary and scientific school, should form in the mind of a army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an army in the field. General Sherman says the academy, under General Schofield's administration, will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

The aggregate force of the army now consists of 25,351 men, all of whom are as actively employed as though at war with Indians. By the sub-division of territory, every foot of the country is under supervision of a general officer near at hand, with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. In the military division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but troops have been actively employed in aiding the United States marshals in enforcing the revenue laws and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent cases of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea coast forts is a chief duty of the troops.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the military division of the Missouri, where a state of actual war has existed for many years, and still continues. I am not yet in possession of General Sheridan's report, but in anticipation of its receipt will endeavor to give a concise account of some of the chief events as gathered from the reports and letters received during their progress.

MEXICAN RAIDS ON TEXAS.

In the Department of the Gulf the troops under General Augur have been shifted from place to place in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as in the Department of the South, with similar results, and have also experienced similar power with consummate discretion and good judgment. On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has at times sought asylum on this side with or without transfer, but from General Ord's letters and reports there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Texans, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses and cattle, &c., and escape back with their stolen property to the other side, and here they are exempt from arrest. The pursuit from our troops, who rarely hear of the raid till it is too late to intercept it, believe that no one supposes the authorities of the National Government at Mexico can be privy to the business, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry, the Eighth and Tenth, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard, also three regiments of infantry, the Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, which are necessarily very small under existing laws. Still I hope, with increased activity, these troops will suffice to protect the border from incursions which discourage settlement and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons at Forts Sill, Elliott, Dodge and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas river and Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The chief events to which General Sherman refers are those relating to the war with the Sioux; and after giving a detailed history concerning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Custer with his command, &c., General Sherman says Colonel Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri river for Fort Peck with four companies of his regiment, the Sixth, and will head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by surrendered chiefs to have slipped out with thirty lodges of his especial followers during the retreat up Powder river creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British possessions. Colonel Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, to turn north and follow after this desperate band to the death. General Crook reorganized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 27th of October for another forty days' campaign against that fraction of the hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse. General Sheridan, in his last dispatch on this subject, uses this language, which I cordially indorse: "If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country of any magnitude will be over forever." The above movements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparatively or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the agencies, but i trust next year all the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri river near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered agencies.

HOME AGAIN.

Arrival of Boss Tweed—The Sheriff Pays His Respects.

NEW YORK, November 25, 11:30 P. M.—William M. Tweed was landed this afternoon at the foot of Grand street and North river, from the revenue cutter. He was taken in a carriage by the Sheriff, Undersheriff and Order of Arrest Clerk Stacey to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was admitted through the gate, and not by the office as usual. All he remarked on being admitted to his cell by Warden Watson was, "I thought I would come and see you again." No person was allowed to see him to-night, and no one but the watchman will be permitted to enter the corridor. The experience of his escape has made the officials of Ludlow street very watchful. He will be treated precisely as other prisoners, and allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied, and are accessible only through the Warden's apartments.

Tweed was visited by his son, William M. Tweed, Jr., and an unknown person. They remained two hours. Tweed closed his door and refused to be seen. After supper he retired and was not visited again during the night. The prison is thronged by reporters, and prisoners, reporters and visitors are so much on a par that the Warden has hard work noting who is who. Tweed's delivery by the naval officers was made in the presence of District Attorney Phelps, of United States District Attorney Bliss and Sheriff Conner. He was taken off the Franklin in the lower bay by the tug Catopkin, and after his delivery was transferred to Bliss and Phelps went on board the Franklin and left the Sheriff in full charge of the prisoner. Mr. Phelps says it was not decided yet whether the forgery suits would be pressed against Tweed. However, an order has been served on the Sheriff calling for the rearrest of Tweed, should he procure bail in the civil suits pending.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Crook's Command at Reno, in Good Condition—General McKenzie on the Way to Attack Crazy Horse.

CHEYENNE, WY., November 23.—General Crook's command reached Fort Reno November 18th, in good condition, and was paid off by Major Stanton. The weather is severe, but the troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. One hundred Snake and Shoshone Indians joined the command there, making nearly four hundred Indian allies in all, and the total strength of the command two thousand. The hostile Indians, according to best information, are scattered on both sides of the Big Horn Mountains, and a campaign on each side may be necessary before completing the work. Meantime, Crazy Horse, with about four hundred lodges, is encamped on Rosebud, near the scene of the June fight, for which point a cavalry command under General McKenzie moved from Reno on the 22d, and would have to march about six days before reaching it. The cavalry are in excellent condition, and if this movement is successful, the heaviest work of the winter will have been accomplished.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 25, 1876.

Mr. Rutan's Commission.

The bond of Mr. Rutan as Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh has been received and approved. His commission was forwarded to-day.

The Seal Lock Commission

met to-day. Kinzer & Watt, of Pittsburgh, are here, and presented the Watt seal lock with a bid to furnish it to the Government. Members of the board admit that the Watt lock has many favorable points. It is now used by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is generally recommended by railroad men and many prominent citizens of Pittsburgh. It can be furnished at prices almost below the competition of others of equal value.

A Forgery

The President to-day, in reference to a publication in a New York newspaper, purporting to give an official indorsement from him recommending MacDonald and Joyce as trustworthy men, and that certain desired information should be given, pronounced the indorsement utterly false, adding that if anything is in existence of which that is a copy, it is an unblushing forgery.

Inspector General of Steamboats.

Mr. Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, indicating that he proposed to stick despit the request for his resignation, which the Secretary of the Treasury supposed had been received and accepted, was to-day peremptorily suspended by the President, his attention being called to Mr. Burnett's course, and as intimated in these dispatches several days ago, James A. Dumont, Inspector of Customs at New York, was named as his successor.

A Conference with Sitting Bull.

General Miles reports having had a conference with Sitting Bull under a flag of truce. Sitting Bull proposed to return to the agency, on condition that his people be permitted to keep their ponies and arms. Miles replied that the terms would not be accepted; that he could only be allowed the same terms as granted to the other hostiles, which was unconditional surrender. He informed Sitting Bull that if they did not surrender, he would attack. Sitting Bull declined, saying by doing so under such conditions he would lose the prestige he had gained since the war began. After the conference Sitting Bull was permitted to return to his command. General Miles allowing him sufficient time, made an attack upon the Indian chieftain's camp, and after a stubborn engagement completely routed the savages, capturing their entire camp, with a number of ponies. The capture of Sitting Bull and his warriors will speedily follow, as Miles is in pursuit, with Hazen in his front at old Fort Peck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876.

Democratic Tactics in Florida.

The opinion amongst the judicial officers of the Government is that the attempted interference of the Democrats with the Canvassing Board in Florida is just as illegal in the course pursued by that party in South Carolina. Here they seek to get jurisdiction by a bill in equity through a judge of inferior jurisdiction. It is not believed that the Supreme Court will entertain any better than they did in South Carolina.

Capture of a Noted Counterfeiter.

The Chief of the Secret Service Division received a dispatch to-day of the capture of Peter McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter. In 1874 he was captured in Chicago with $15,000 in counterfeit money, was lodged in jail, escaped, was recaptured the following June at Dallas, Texas, and while being conveyed to Waco again escaped, since which time he has been at large until his capture at Richmond, Ind., yesterday. He had on his person $5,000 in fifties and twenties. He was taken to Indianapolis. McCartney is an engraver and printer. His plates are very fine, and a regular legal tender can scarcely be detected from the genuine. The plate has been captured.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make no recommendations of importance in his annual report. The past summer has shown the efficient administration of the service. Under the consolidation of collection districts, the bureau has found, however, that it will be necessary, in order to promote a more efficient policing of the country, to increase the number of deputy collectors. For that purpose it is proposed an increase of ten per cent. in the number of deputies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1876.

Hewitt Favors Cox for Speaker.

A private letter received from a friend of Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, states that Mr. Tilden has pledged himself in support of Cox for Speaker.

The Era of "Investigation."

Immediately upon the meeting of Congress, the Democrats propose to introduce the resolution of Senator Thurman, authorizing an investigation of the alleged outrages in Arkansas and Louisiana, which resulted in the throwing out of the votes of those States, changing its phraseology to apply to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Three special committees will be appointed, with the same powers. It is evident that the coming session will be as abundant in political investigations as the last was of those into the affairs of the Government.

Judge Cartter's Opinion of the South Carolina Court.

Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who visited South Carolina at the request of the President to observe the counting of the votes, says that the Supreme Court of that State, in its interference with the Returning Board, was entirely illegal; that the court is absolutely without jurisdiction; that it bases it pretensions upon a provision in the State Constitution making the court supreme over all judicial powers. Chief Justice Cartter says that precedents are numerous to show that the powers exercised by the election boards are entirely political, and not in any degree judicial. Considerable interest is taken in the action of the court to-morrow in regard to District Attorney Corbin, who acted as attorney to the South Carolina Board. Governor Chamberlain and the United States officers, it was stated by a high official to-night, will be sustained in their action to check the court in its illegal proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will contain the following recapitulation of the internal revenue receipts for the several States and Territories during the last fiscal year:

Alabama	$ 90,968 61	Montana	$ 20,982 80
Arizona	11,070 36	Nebraska	302,326 59
Arkansas	63,330 26	Nevada	53,221 37
California	3,031,644 16	New Hamp.	280,046 39
Connecticut	2,666,347 04	New Jersey	3,771,929 06
Dakota	655,448 90	New Mexico	12,146 69
Delaware	417,227 46	New York	14,156,373 38
District of Columbia	114,579 99	North Carolina	1,670,368 65
Florida	176,851 83	Oregon	48,446 76
Georgia	592,538 80	Pennsylvania	5,969,917 33
Idaho	15,704 84	Rhode Island	221,932 27
Illinois	2,096,132 27	Utah	105,553 57
Indiana	3,567,696 29	South Carolina	501,882 39
Iowa	1,211,771 97	Tennessee	241,153 48
Kansas	140,889 63	Texas	33,331 86
Kentucky	7,693,928 31	Utah	47,650 80
Louisiana	528,083 78	Vermont	7,315,017 05
Maine	99,634 97	Virginia	2,307,235 81
Maryland	3,570,264 62	Wash'n Ty	29,369 63
Massachusetts	2,743,941 48	West Va.	459,506 93
Michigan	2,065,267 94	Wisconsin	3,307,552 81
Minnesota	247,922 73	Wy'ng Ty.	15,983 37
Mississippi	83,448 08		
Missouri	2,972,693 49	Total	$110,001,138 60

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA,

arrived here to-day. Owing to bad health he did not attend the last session of Congress; but now, having somewhat improved, he expects, though feeble, to remain throughout the next. In the course of conversation to-day he remarked that to anticipate one of the most interesting and important sessions ever held. Grave questions may arise, and probably will arise, and my own hope is that a spirit of moderation and of calmness may possess every member. I would deprecate excitement and, so far as lies in my power, I shall try to allay it. I sincerely and earnestly hope a spirit of patriotism will prevail, and that in the adjustment of any complications which may arise, the only aim may be simple justice and a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution as framed by the fathers."

FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT.

The sub-committee of the joint special committee to form a government for the District of Columbia, at their meeting today, considered a bill for that purpose. It provides for three commissioners, two of whom shall have been residents of the District at least five years, and not claim residence elsewhere; their salaries each to be $5,000 a year. The mode of their appointment is not yet determined. The rate of tax was decided upon at one dollar and fifty cents on every one hundred dollars of real property at the cash valuation, and one dollar on every one hundred dollars' worth of personal property. The District is to pay sixty and the General Government forty per cent. of the entire amount required for the support of the District government. The bill abolishes the Board of Health, and in its place provides one health officer with four inspectors.

TROOPS.

The total number of troops ordered to Washington up to date is between eight and nine hunured. This includes the eight companies of batteries now here, and four companies of infantry which have received orders to come east from Fort Sill. The latter were sent from New York city to the West last spring, to participate in the summer campaign against the hostile Indians.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending November 21, 1876, and each patent will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Hay Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

T. G. Otterson, Philadelphia—Fruit jars.
L. E. Ladd, Philadelphia—Umbrella stands.
B. Shourds, Philadelphia—Gas regulators.
C. S. Cushman, Philadelphia—Sewing machines.
J. Hawksley, Philadelphia—Filling and finishing hard woods.
J. Kendrick, Philadelphia—Machine for melting snow and ice.
W. F. Maurice, Philadelphia—Burglar alarms.
H. A. Laughlin—Pittsburgh—Furnace doors.
L. O. Lippincott, Pittsburgh—Street lamps.
J. Graff, Beaver Falls—Dies for making hoes.
A. Bye, Lancaster—Vegetable cutters and slicers combined.
A. Wainwright, Spring City—Cement for stove putty.
Brown & Norris, Bradford—Shoe driving pipe or casing.
J. R. Minehart, Brownsville—Flexible blackboards.
C. A. Betz, St. Clair—Extension tables.
G. Buchanan, Washington—Washing machines.
S. Gibson, Shrewsburg—Steam engines.
Reissue.—H. B. Coyle, Philadelphia—Bedsteads.
Designs.—H. Carlisle, Jr., Philadelphia—Bracelets.
C. Dorflinger, White Mills—Glass bottles.
Trade Mark.—W. G. Wilson, Philadelphia—Biscuits.

OHIO.

J. R. Button, Cleveland—Motors for sewing machines.
S. B. Coates, Mount Airy—Fence builders' gauge.
J. Abbott, Canton—Metallic arch bridges.
C. Crowell, Zanesville—Telegraph insulators.
A. Dave, Brookville—Soap.
L. Rekert, Trenton—Broad handles.
Hammond, Morse & Abbotts, Canton—Truss bridges.
D. Hammond, Canton (2 cases)—Wrought iron posts and girders.
T. R. Morgan, Alliance—Steam pressure regulators.
J. A. Schwob, Miltonsburg—Cider mills.
H. Brown, Antrim—Draft attachments.
H. J. Cahill, Dayton—Horse hay rakes.
W. G. Collins, Niles—Iron bars for seat hooks.
F. Foster, Cincinnati—Commode covers.
G. Herrnstein, Chillicothe—Head blocks for saw mills.
H. F. Lentz, Somerset—Clothes pounders.
J. McGorlam, Cleveland—Washboards.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Complications in the East.

A CRISIS APPROACHING—GREAT NUMBERS OF RUSSIANS ARRIVING IN SERVIA—A RUSSIAN TO RUN THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THAT PROVINCE.

LONDON, November 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: A crisis seems approaching in Eastern affairs. The Russians are coming in great numbers by way of Gladowa, and a heavy detachment of Cossacks are *en route* to Belgrade. Its commander says it is the advance guard of 50,000 men destined for Servia. All the barracks in Belgrade are in course of construction for their use. The Servian troops will be quartered in the private houses. It is reported that a distinguished Russian civilian will accompany General Ignatieff to Belgrade, and will be successor, to Belgrade, and will reside there during the campaign and have charge of all civil administration.

The Vienna correspondent seems to connect the resignation of the Servian ministers with the foregoing statement. He also says: "Servia will be the extreme left wing of the Russian line of operations. The Servians will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers. Roumanian pontoon trains are in the Danube and forty Governors, I have official information that the Moslems in Bosnia have raised $500,000 for the defense of that province, and are determined to resist desperately."

THE "LONDON TIMES" CONSIDENT OF PEACE.

LONDON, November 23.—The *Times* this morning concludes a leading article on the Eastern question with the following statement: "We cannot believe that the Powers with something more than a hope of peace. For the attainment of peace we shall support any proposals that offer a guarantee of the orderly government of the insurgent provinces, without involving a restitution of the international frontiers. If our labors are fruitless, we shall not throw ourselves on the side of either combatants, but shall watch what the future may bring forth."

HARBORS OBSTRUCTED.

LONDON, November 23.—The Board of Trade in this city have received a telegram from Lord Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, stating that Russia has given official notice that the harbors of Odessa and Sebastopol, the mouth of the river Dnieper and Straits of Kertch are obstructed, and vessels are forbidden to approach in that quarter, and must communicate with the guardship before entering in daylight. Entrance without the assurance of the guardship is absolutely prohibited.

The Eastern Question.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKS IN BOSNIA.

RAGUSA, November 23.—The Turkish troops in Bosnia have evacuated Glamac, Livno, Petrouz and Nacief, and concentrated at Serajeco.

A Turkish corvette, whose continued presence in the Austrian port of Gravosa after repeated summons from the authorities to quit, excited much comment, has at last departed, and the Austrians to search her for contraband of war.

The announcement comes from Vienna that Austria will resolutely prevent any blockade by the Turks, and, in spite of embarking troops, of the privilege of entering the harbors of Klek and Gravosa.

THE CZAR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23.—The Czar to-day received the Austrian Ambassador and renewed his assurances of his love of peace.

THE SULTAN DECREES THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, November 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has decreed the absolute abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman Empire.

GERMANY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

LONDON, November 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: Prince Bismarck has assured the Marquis of Salisbury of the pacific intentions of Germany, which, in the event of a collision, would cause her to observe a friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned. While hoping for a settlement, Prince Bismarck did not conceal the fact that he regards the circumstances as menacing.

POSTPONED.

PARIS, November 23.—Information has been received that the departure of Grand Duke Nicholas to assume command of the army in Southern Russia has been postponed until November 27.

NO DISSENSIONS IN ENGLISH CABINET—MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, November 23.—The *Times* this morning gives formal contradiction to the *rumor circulated at the* Stock Exchange yesterday that Lord Beaconsfield had resigned and Lord Derby would be his successor. The *Times* adds: We also have authority to state that there is no foundation for reports of dissensions in the Cabinet.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Pesth says a telegram from Lemberg reports that even ordinary passenger traffic on the railway between Kiew and Odessa has been stopped. Russian troops are being removed from the Austrian frontier.

SAILING OF A RUSSIAN SQUADRON—ENGLAND'S POSITION TOWARD RUSSIA IN THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 26.—The Russian squadron has sailed from Naples, destination unknown.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Marquis of Salisbury declared in conversation there that England would not appear at the conference as the opponent in principle of Russia. It would depend whether Russia drew up her demands in a form to guarantee the rights of the Christian subjects, without destroying the sovereignty of the Porte. He would not regard it as a violation of the sovereignty if the Porte were to enter into certain engagements with Europe regarding the Porte's subjects, and the Powers were to co-operate in the introduction of guaranteed reforms.

PARIS, November 26.—*Le Temps* says England and Russia are agreed as to the character of the guarantees required, a trifling difference only existing on the subject of the occupation of Bulgaria.

GERMANY WILL SUPPORT RUSSIA—LINE OF DEMARKATION FIXED.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says: While Russia does not interfere with German interests, Germany feels morally obliged to support Russia's claims at the coming conference. Should war be unavoidable, Germany would not object to the invasion of Bulgaria by Russia.

Reuter's telegram from Ragusa states that the line of demarkation between the Turkish and Montenegrin armies is settled. The zone between the belligerents is two kilometers wide.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, November 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the real difference in the conference will be on the question of occupation. Every proposal tending towards compromise or delay on that point is readily approved, hence it has been proposed that a European commission be formed to watch the accomplishment of the reforms, also that this commission have power to move for an armed occupation. The success of this project depends on his acceptance by Russia, hopes of which are becoming fainter daily, so the question again comes to the foreground, what will the Powers do if Russia declines such compromise, and insists on occupation and carries it into effect? The attitude of the Porte, according to the news from Constantinople, is not reassuring. The Porte still takes up its position on the ninth article of the treaty of Paris, which provides that the Powers shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the Turkish Empire.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: Polish papers report that Russia proposes that Servia conclude with her a military convention such as existed between Bavaria and the North German Confederation during the Franco German war.

A Berlin dispatch to the *News* reports that the Russian War Office is buying great quantities of sledges for transport service in a winter campaign.

The *News'* Berlin dispatch reports that such was the response of the Russia loan have been received at St. Petersburg from abroad, one for five millions of roubles from a London hotel.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ARMY—ENGLISH OPINION FAVORABLE TO COLLECTIVE OCCUPATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY.

LONDON, November 27.—A special from Berlin to the *News* says: There are contradictory reportsas to the formation of a Russian army of the Vistula. My own information, despite denials, is that a Vistula army is being organized, and will be commanded by the hereditary Grand Duke, with headquarters at the important railway junction of Skiernewice, a town of Poland, forty-two miles southwest of Warsaw.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the prospects of the conference at Constantinople, says: "People even affirm that the Marquis of Salisbury, the English Plenipotentiary, though in principle opposed to foreign occupation, backs up an absolute predetermination even on that point. He will discuss with unbiased mind the question of collective occupation within the limits which cannot alarm the Porte nor excite the suspicions of any Power."

The *Times*, in a leading article, also openly favors the collective occupation. It says: "Any force should, in the event of a case of each province be procured from some Power which cannot be suspected of harboring any design upon the province in which it is placed. No objection could be raised to this as long as the force furnished is trustworthy and sufficient. Jealousies of the guaranteeing Powers and the antipathy of the Porte may be allayed by the adoption of this salutary principle."

A telegram from Ragusa says: "M. Jolitz, Russian representative in Montenegro, has started for St. Petersburg in obedience to a telegraphic summons. Insurgent Chief Murice has been interned by the Austrian authorities at Slavo."

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* announces that the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, Jr., and General Skobeleff will accompany the Grand Duke Nicholas to the headquarters of the army in Southern Russia.

CODDLING GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF.

BELGRADE, November 27.—General Doctoroff, former chief of General Tchernayeff's staff, who lately proceeded to St. Petersburg on a special mission, has telegraphed General Tchernayeff that the Czar stated that the success of the campaign was relied on the Russian force at Servia, and charged him [General Doctoroff] to inform the Russian officers remaining in Servia that they should do nothing contrary. The Czar of Nicholas on Sunday telegraphed General Tchernayeff, requesting him to come to Richinoff. General Tchernayeff will probably start on Thursday next for that place.

THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—*Le Nord* this afternoon states that the text of the new Turkish Constitution has been communicated to the Powers.

Great Britain.

DEATH OF A CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, November 27.—James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S LATE SPEECH—IS HE A PRETENDER?

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India.

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Accounts from Bombay Presidency relative to the famine are gloomier. This year's rainfall has proved entirely a failure, not one-third of the average fall. The prospects in the Presidency of Madras also continue unfavorable.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Board of Canvassers and the Supreme Court—Views of Governor Chamberlain—The Court Orders the Board to Reconvene—Wade Hampton Has Faith in the Court.

COLUMBIA, November 23.—Considerable excitement is reported throughout the State, but there has been no demonstration of violence. The action of the Board of State Canvassers is considered final by the Republicans, while the Democrats claim it has no effect because the whole question was in the hands of the Supreme Court and the board is guilty of contempt. They express a determination to continue in the courts and bring matters to a conclusion there. Last night the Democratic counsel served a writ of mandamus issued yesterday by Judge Pressley on the clerks composing the board. The Supreme Court will meet to-morrow to hear the return of the board.

H. W. Purvis, Adjutant and Inspector General, and member of the Board of Canvassers, says he resigns his office.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The *World's* correspondent at Columbia interviewed Governor Chamberlain yesterday upon the action of the Board of Canvassers and of the Supreme Court. The Governor sustains the action of the board and says that under the law, which is mandatory, it could do nothing else but adjourn. The law says that it shall sit ten days. The board organized on Friday, the 10th, at twelve M., and, omitting Sundays, the ten days had expired on Monday. Governor Chamberlain says that the board did only its duty in certifying the election of Hayes and Wheeler electors and in throwing out the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The Governor does not admit the power of the Supreme Court to control the action of the board in the discharge of its existence, and is certain that the court has no power to extend that time. He also insists that the board has not been guilty of contempt because the court in all its proceedings has put no restraining order on the board.

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When asked what would be the effect of the action of the board, the Governor said that he could not answer. That time of existence would be the opening act in a large drama, in which the whole nation might be called upon to take part. When asked his opinion of the Supreme Court's action, the Governor said he "would not question its motives, and would only say they had acted in a feeble and temporizing manner. If it had made a restraining order in the first place, such action as the board had taken to day would clearly place the members in contempt.

"United States Judge Bond is here, but for what purpose I do not know. I don't know but that it is the intention of the Republicans to carry the matter to the Federal courts, but it is my impression that any duties of the Secretary of State, the election of members of Congress or Presidential electors might be taken up by the United States courts if the State Supreme Court should take hereafter any jurisdiction affecting, or threaten to affect, the Presidential electors, or members of Congress. I think it likely that the jurisdiction of the United States Court could interfere to protect members of the board, on the ground that they were in the discharge of Federal duties, and having discharged them according to law, could not be punished for contempt by the State court." In answer to the question whether the United States Court could in any way interfere with State matters, the Governor said: "The court might say that an order to reconvene the Board of Canvassers for any purpose would affect the Federal officials, and might interfere and stop such proceedings." The Legislature, as finally organized, should throw out certain counties whose returns have been attacked, because of alleged frauds, and by their action I should be elected, I would certainly stick. It is my opinion that by an honest count, I have not less than 8,000 majority."

The correspondent asked the Governor what would be the result if two Legislatures should meet next Tuesday, to which he replied he did not know, but supposed it it came to that the Federal Government would interfere, as it had done in similar cases, and settle the matter one way or the other.

The correspondent afterward saw General Hampton, who takes the matter quite coolly, and says he has no fears of the result. He maintains that the Board of Canvassers are clearly in contempt, and has faith in the power of the Supreme Court to compel a fair count. To-day the court has issued an order reconvening the Board of Canvassers to-day. A member of the board assures the correspondent that he will not obey it.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A Columbia dispatch to the *Herald* says: The action of the Canvassing Board is based upon the law which requires in the canvas of the vote to be performed in ten days, which time expired at twelve o'clock. The same dispatch gives the following as the action of the board before adjourning on the question as to whether the statement of the county canvassers of Laurens county should be included in the statement and the determination of the vote: The vote was: Yeas, two; nays, three. Those voting in the negative were the Adjutant and Inspector General, Comptroller General and State Treasurer. Those voting in the affirmative were the Secretary of State and Attorney General. On the same question, as to the county of Edgefield, all of the members of the board voted for its exclusion, except the Secretary of State.

The *Times'* Columbia dispatch says: The court adjourned till Friday to hear the arguments for and against the new mandamus prayed for by the Democratic counsel in reference to the returns for Presidential electors. In the meantime the Board of Canvassers, who held their session at the other end of the capitol, had taken action, which will greatly simplify, if it does not render unnecessary, further proceedings before the court in reference to their powers and duties. The law of South Carolina, as interpreted by the board and always acted upon heretofore, required the board to complete their work as State canvassers within ten days from the time they commence their session, Sundays excepted. That action expired at noon to-day. There is a difference of opinion among lawyers as to the true interpretation of the statutes, but at all events there is no law, and there has been no order of the court, requiring them to sit longer than the ten days they have been accustomed to sit. The board therefore adjourned sine die at the expiration of that time, and is no longer in existence.

The board gives as a reason for their adjournment *sine die*—First, that the statute, as they interpret it, required them to do so, and second, that if they had not done it the Democrats might hereafter claim that they had power to make certificates because the time for them to do it has expired. In other words, it was done to prevent the possibility of the Democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretense that the board had not complied with the law.

COLUMBIA, November 24.—The court convened at four P. M. in response to the rule issued at the morning session to the Board of Canvassers to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for refusing to obey the order issued on Wednesday, United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board, introduced an affidavit asking for further time, on the ground that if he would obey indicate the line of their defense, or assure in court that they would obey its mandamus. Further time would be granted. The court refused on the Russian force at Servia, and charged him [General Doctoroff] to inform the Russian officers remaining in Servia that they should do nothing contrary. The Czar of Nicholas on Sunday telegraphed General Tchernayeff, requesting him to come to Richinoff. General Tchernayeff will probably start on Thursday next for that place.

THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—*Le Nord* this afternoon states that the text of the new Turkish Constitution has been communicated to the Powers.

Great Britain.

DEATH OF A CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, November 27.—James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

THE latest advocate of the policy of territorial absorbtion by the United States is CHARLES H. BRINE, late United States Consul in Mexico, which country he is very anxious for us to annex. He tells us it is "four times as large as France, is incredibly rich in precious ores and boundless in agricultural resources, yet so disorganized are these that its industries are rotting for want of the capital and enterprise that will reveal their value." If we could annex Mexico without its inhabitants, Mr. BRINE's proposition might possibly be considered, but, as it is, we have our hands full for the present in the imperative work of civilizing, Christianizing and bringing order out of chaos throughout the Southern half of the Union, without taking any extra task on our hands.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, covering operations up to the 30th of June last, before the stoppage of the fast mail by the House of Representatives, shows an increase of 8.62 per cent. of expenses over the preceding year, which is accounted for by the fast mail and the increase of postal facilities in the West. The report states that the fast mail experiment was so successful that it accomplished more than was ever expected of it, that the withdrawal of it has greatly embarrassed the service, and that it is only by the utmost exertion on the part of the clerks that confusion is prevented. During the six months the fast mail was in operation nearly 600,000 pieces of mail matter were handled on them alone each day.

THE President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology returned home from the Centennial last summer deeply impressed with what the Russians were teaching their young men in the way of hand work in machine shops, etc. He went to work at once to organize shops as good or better than those of St. Petersburg and Moscow, in connection with the institution named. The first classes to enter them have already begun their courses of instruction. It is proposed to make the manual instruction in them a part of the regular course at the college—either by way of preparation, or as an "elective" one for the students who are fully entered. The models exhibited at Philadelphia by Russia have some of them been presented to the Boston Institute, and will be used in the course of instruction. Pittsburgh needs such a school, adapted to the daily needs of American machinists and other workers in metals.

SPEAKING of the throwing out of the votes of Edgefield and Laurens counties, South Carolina, by the Canvassing Board of that State, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says they both "gave large and fairly earned majorities." This is an unblushing falsehood. In the former county, by the State census of 1875, the Republicans had a majority of 1,500 votes. But in the recent election the Democrats claimed to have carried the county by 3,225 majority. The United States census of 1870 is of no avail, for the reason that Edgefield county was divided in 1871 and 1872, and the new county of Aiken made therefrom. At the late election Democrats drove Republicans from the polls, and held the election in their own way. Two thousand more votes were polled than there are male citizens in the county over twenty-one years of age, as shown by the census of 1875. In Laurens county the Republicans have a fair majority of 1,000 votes, but the Democrats claimed the county by 1,300 majority. The Republicans were driven from the polls like sheep. The most outrageous system of fraud and terrorism ever practiced in this country, was practiced in the counties named.

ACCORDING to a late report of the Directors of the London Stock Exchange, the losses incurred by the British public in foreign loans in the last five years has amounted to about five hundred million dollars. This fact, considered in connection with the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of Turkey, Egypt, Spain and Peru, has turned public attention to the subject of borrowing and lending. An article in the *Westminster Review* on the public debt of the different nations, shows that the financial burdens under which the principal nations of Europe are staggering are of recent imposition. In 1765, all Europe owed only $600,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1815 Great Britain owed £902,000,000, and the rest of Europe £570,000,000. Great Britain has reduced her debt at the rate of about £2,000,000 since 1815, but Europe, apart from Great Britain, has added more than £2,000,000,000 to her debt since that date. Except Germany and Great Britain, there is not now a nation in Europe that is not in debt to the full extent of its present resources. This fact, in view of the prospect for a European war, makes it a pertinent question as to who, in that event, is likely to advance the money?

TILDEN, it appears, is laboriously wrestling with the problem as to how the Presidency may be stolen. He is reported to be very busily engaged in reading everything in the law books, Congressional proceedings and commentaries on the Constitution upon questions touching the election of President, counting of the votes and routine of inauguration. He is also carefully studying the laws of all the States, and particularly those now disputed at the South, and those where ineligible electors have been found, for the purpose of fully informing himself of the different methods of filling vacancies among the electors. He is besides engaged upon the study of the laws creating the returning boards, and the debates in Congress upon the board in Louisiana, and he is in constant consultation with prominent Democratic politicians and lawyers in regard to all questions now arising or which are likely to arise at the South or in Congress previous to the 4th of March. The intention of all this is believed to be the preparation of plans to be pursued by the Democrats in Congress in case HAYES electors receive certificates in Louisiana and Florida. But, in the meantime, he will do well to remember that

> "The best laid schemes o' mice and men
> Gang aft agley."

ONE of the most striking commentaries on the incompetency of the Democratic party is the fact that the men generally who are running the Bourbon machine are late renegades from the Republican party, who with scarcely an exception have apostatized, either because they were soured through disappointment or because by going into an organization where there was less ability and talent, they hoped to encounter less competition, and secure greater power and more rapid promotion. Of the five Democrats chosen to represent the party before the Returning Board at New Orleans, for instance, three—LYMAN TRUMBULL, JOHN M. PALMER and GEORGE W. JULIAN—are renegade Republicans. Democratic "statesmen" go to the rear, and permit those renegades to dictate matters and absorb the honors. Of course this would not be so were it not for the sheer lack of ability among the Bourbon leaders. Forty-two years all the great men in the Democratic party have been coming over to the Republican organization, and when the former receives an apostate from us he at once takes the lead, because he carries with him some of the brains, though none of the principles, which have made the Republican party the party of intelligence and progress.

MR. POTTER has published a card in which he declares that his letter "was not meant to be taken as representing any views but his own." Hence, through misapprehension or misrepresentation, Mr. POTTER has been made to cut a much more conspicuous figure than he otherwise would. He does not say that his views are not those of his intimate personal and political friend TILDEN, but only that they were "not meant to be taken" as such. The country, through the Democratic press, has been given to understand that Mr. POTTER did speak for TILDEN, and that the letter was meant to foreshadow the plan which was to be pursued at Washington, and to concentrate the party for the purpose of carrying it through. If Mr. TILDEN's object was to put this letter forth as a feeler, to see how the country would take his novel scheme for seizing the Presidency by trampling underfoot the Constitution, he has by this time discovered that it will be utterly futile for him to attempt to hatch out his revolutionary egg; and Mr. POTTER's disclaimer, that he meant to represent any one but himself, is not only natural but timely. Having, in a jesuitical sort of way, relieved Mr. TILDEN from the responsibility of the position assumed in the letter, it is not of much consequence whether Mr. POTTER succeeds in extricating himself or not.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* thinks that "there is a growing tendency among American politicians to lay great stress on technicalities, to quarrel over the form when they have failed to secure the substance." This is true, and the evil is a serious one. It naturally follows from having an elaborate system of written law. It can hardly be said that we have any unwritten law. Lawyers are wont to descant on the scope of the common law, and speak of it as unwritten. True, it is unformulated into statutes for the most part, but it is none the less written. Unless a legal point can be based upon a statute or a decision, it is not regarded as established, however equitable it may be, and decisions are as much a part of the written law as statutes are. What has been called "usurpation by technicalities" is as much in danger from one as from the other. If every other plot fail, the Democrats threaten to defeat the election of HAYES and WHEELER through refusal of the Confederate House of Representatives to remain in joint session with the Senate for the purpose of witnessing the opening of the Presidential returns. The Constitution contemplates the presence of both Houses on that occasion, and does not contemplate any hesitancy on the part of either body. No provision is made for compulsion. No precedent can be found for compelling either branch to be in session, joint or single, contrary to its own wishes. The Democrats are gloating over the prospect of annoying by technicality. A little reflection ought to satisfy any man of sense that back of all written law, using the term in its broadest sense, is the law of self-preservation. The Constitution provides only one way to perpetuate the Government. Supposing two-thirds of the people stayed away from the polls on election day; that fact would not invalidate the election. The minority have certain rights, and in some cases "minority representation" is popular representation. The Republican members of Congress will certainly be present in joint session as the Constitution provides, and the voluntary absentees cannot complain if the majority act for the whole. But the House has no right to violate its express obligation. The Constitution lays upon it a specific obligation. It can no more escape it than either House can take a recess of more than a certain specified number of days without the consent of the other House. The Constitution contains quite a long list of Congressional commands and prohibitions. If either House shall at any time attempt to override its authority, by omission or commission, a way will be found to bring it to terms. The House is only one-half of one-third of the General Government; and both halves combined, even, could not assume sovereignty over the Executive and the judiciary, nor nullify the Constitution and produce anarchy.

THE New York *Evening Post* has been examining the majorities claimed in various parishes in Louisiana by the Democratic State Committee, and compares them with the returns from the same parishes in 1874, as reported by the "Democratic Conservative State Committee," and with returns in 1872, as returned by the board of that year. The *Post* says:

> "An examination of these tables discloses two curious facts. The first is that Democrats, both this year and in 1874, in making out their net majority in the State, leave the Republican majority in the counties now conceded to the latter party nearly the same as that which was reported by the Returning Board in 1872. the Democratic majority in the State being claimed on the reported Democratic gains in counties which are now reported to have given Democratic majorities. Thus, the total Republican majority in the twenty-six counties in which Republican majorities are this year conceded varies only 904 votes from the net Republican majority reported by the Democratic committee in these counties in 1874, and only 1,910 votes from the Republican majority in these counties as announced by the Kellogg Returning Board in 1872. On the other hand, in the counties which the Democrats assert that they have carried this year, their net majority, as claimed, is larger than in 1873 than it was placed by the Democratic committee in 1874, and larger by 21,844 than it was placed by the Returning Board in 1872. These figures, if correct, indicate that Democratic frauds since 1872 are very powerful when it gets the upper hand.
>
> "A still more curious fact discernible from these tables remains to be noted. This is, that she 8,154 majority for Tilden which the Democratic committee now claim is more than secured by the Democratic gains which they report in six parishes in which they now claim majorities, but in which they conceded Republican majorities in 1874. The following table gives the majorities now claimed by the Democrats in these six parishes, and the Republican majorities conceded in them to the Republicans in 1874:

Parishes.	Dem. Maj. 1876.	Rep. Maj. 1874.	Dem. gains.
East Baton Rouge	999	999	1,650
East Feliciana	1,743	843	2,586
West Feliciana	1,475	850	1,324
Grant	150	20	186
Morehouse	1,000	902	1,998
Ouachita	1,970	928	1,998
Total	4,711	4,817	8,728

> "As a matter of interest, we place by the side of these figures the census returns of these counties in 1870:

	Whites.	Negroes.
East Baton Rouge	6,471	11,345
East Feliciana	4,076	9,363
West Feliciana	1,583	5,916
Grant	2,459	6,375
Morehouse	3,012	6,375
Ouachita	3,759	7,823

> "If the Democrats shall secure the vote of the State for their Presidential candidate, they ought certainly to have the names of these six parishes engraved on their banners."

THERE is no longer room to doubt, what has been suspected since the election, that Connecticut was carried for TILDEN by fraud. His electors received a majority of about 1,700. The total vote of the State aggregates 122,000, against 100,983 in April, 1875, for Governor. The increase, in this brief time, is 21,000 votes, of which 7,000 are Republican and 14,000 Democratic. This great disparity in the increase shows fraud on its face, and this view is confirmed by an examination of where this Democratic increase came from. It was all in the larger cities, and largely from the three cities of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. Taking the basis of voters to population shown by the census of 1870, the increased vote in Hartford shows an increase of 24,000 in population; that of New Haven an increase of 22,000 in population; that of Bridgeport 10,000 in population; and that of Norwich 10,000 in population. It is definitely known that in some of these cities there has been absolutely no increase of population, and in the others the increase has been very small. The explanation of the astonishing increase in the vote is only to be found in the fraudulent naturalization and the repeaters voted on the Democratic side. There is no question but that this State was stolen, in the manner indicated, and yet Republicans have scarcely hinted that there will be so much as an objection urged against the count. The same is true as regards Indiana, which was captured by Kentucky marauders; while several Southern States, as strongly Republican as Iowa and Kansas, have succumbed to the shot-gun policy. These are achievments of which Democrats openly boast, and Republicans have manifested no other disposition than that of tame submission. On the other hand, when it became apparent that the conspiracy to seize the Government was likely to fail with the failure to carry the "solid South," the Democrats, before even the vote of a single county was officially ascertained, began to shout "fraud," and threaten revolution in case HAYES was given a single Southern elector. Republicans are disposed to give up whole States, even when morally certain that they have been carried by the most monstrous frauds, while Democrats are denouncing, in advance of their action, the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida, as a set of villains bent on counting HAYES in. The contrast is a marked one.

THE Democrats are exceedingly fond, in their strictures on the Republican party, of reverting to the "golden era" of "Jacksonian Democracy." A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, moved thereto by the recent death of the elder BLAIR, indulges in some interesting reminiscences concerning that auriferous age, showing that JACKSON carried the doctrine of party absolutism in the Government and personal imperialism in the party as far, under the Constitution he made it so, and that his "personal" government and his obstinate confidence in his own ignorance injured the country as much as a war, a pestilence or a famine. The writer says:

> *To the President of the United States:*
>
> We, the undersigned, visitors from a distance and a committee of the Democratic members elect of the South Carolina Legislature, the Democratic Executive Committee and citizens, having just seen by Associated Press a dispatch that Governor Chamberlain has applied for United States troops to be placed under his orders at the assembling of the Legislature to-morrow, send this our solemn protest against the troops being placed under command of Governor Chamberlain. We have no objection to the presence of troops, and will co-operate with them in preserving the peace; but we protest against the use of the United States army in controlling the organization of the Legislature and enforcing the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain, who has been defeated by the white and colored voters at the ballot box. There is not the remotest danger of a disturbance of the peace by the Democrats. If it occurs, it will be at the instigation of Governor Chamberlain, whose partisans have taken the only lives lost in the late exciting canvass in this State. Not one drop of blood has been shed in any political disturbance except by Republicans. It is literally true that the Democrats have received their greatest injuries at the hands of the United States soldiers where the counties where the United States soldiers were stationed. What pretense, therefore is there for Governor Chamberlain's demand for troops to keep the peace? We refer for confirmation of these statements, to the commander of the United States forces at this place and elsewhere in the State.

Want Chief Justice Waite Present.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—The Democratic counsel and the Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphed this afternoon to Chief Justice Waite, requesting his attendance at the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, when the *habeas corpus* case of the State Board of Canvassers will be heard. The court is in caucus to-night. The city is full of people. Nothing has transpired since this morning.

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place to-day:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 27, 1876.

Hon. M. R. Waite, Washington, D. C.:

The Board of State Canvassers, committed for contempt by the Supreme Court of the State, have been taking from the sheriff by order of the United States Circuit Judge on a writ of *habeas corpus*. A conflict of jurisdiction arises and the issues are grave. We earnestly appeal to you to preside in the court on Wednesday, the 29th, at ten A. M., if you will appoint a day when you can attend, we will apply for a postponement.

[Signed] JAMES CONNER,
LEROY F. YOUMANS,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
E. W. MOSE,
JOHN T. RHETT,
Counsel.

Chief Justice Waite's reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

To Messrs. James Conner and others, Columbia.

The business of the Supreme Court requires my presence here.

[Signed] M. R. WAITE.

The State Supreme Court to-day continued the case of contempt against the United States Attorney, counsel for the board, until to-morrow. The counsel for the Sheriff of Richland county, who had the canvassers in custody, stated to the Supreme Court that the members of the board had been taken from him by *habeas corpus*, and was ordered to file copies of the papers on motion to-morrow.

General Ruger arrived here to-night from Tallahassee.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Herald's* Columbia, S. C., dispatch says General Ruger arrived there at ten o'clock last night, and at midnight three companies of United States infantry were quartered in the State House.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus yesterday and last night to select candidates for Speaker and other offices.

COLUMBIA, November 28.—No one was allowed to enter the State House this morning unless on a pass from Mr. Jones, Clerk of the late House, or Mr. Dennis, expert accountant of the Penitentiary.

About nine o'clock General Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, and General Johnson, State Senator of Virginia, with Dennis and Mackey, Democratic members of the Legislature, demanded admittance to the State House. The rotunda was filled with troops, and arms were stacked around the Washington statue. Mackey and the Legislature exhibited the certificates from the Supreme Court of their election, and the corporal of the guard refused the admittance of Dennis under the orders of Dennis, who was standing by. The Democratic members then met in caucus at about 11:15, and proceeded in a body to the State House. Meanwhile, General Hampton had an interview with General Ruger, who then changed the orders, so as to allow any one to pass the sentinels who claimed to be elected members of the Legislature. Under this change of orders, all the members are now being admitted slowly, as the corporal of the guard examines their credentials. Members are thus admitted to the State House but not to the Hall of the Senate or House of Representatives.

The Democratic members of the House, after gaining admission to the State House, proceeded to the door of the House of Representatives with the delegation from Edgefield and Laurens, and demanded admission on the certificates of election taken from the record of the Supreme Court. Six soldiers were ranged on either side of the approach to the door with two of the members in the center. The certificates of the Edgefield and Laurens delegates being presented, were decided invalid by the doorkeepers, who refused the entire body of Democrats withdrew. They assembled in front of the State House, from the steps of which a public and formal protest was read in the presence of the military and citizens:

> We, a majority of the members elect of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States being placed for the use of the State House of the members elect of the Legislature.
>
> We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion under the command of one John B. Dennis, a partisan of Governor Chamberlain, who has crowded against the said Dennis' instructions to the guard to admit no one to the State House except upon his own pass or a pass of A. O. Jones, formerly Clerk of the House, who may thus exclude all except his own partisans, and who, by the Republican programme, is to organize said House.
>
> We have presented ourselves with the judgment of the highest court of South Carolina, certified to by its clerk, with the great seal of the State affixed, to assert our right to participate in the organization of said House. We are refused, by the orders of said Dennis, admission to said hall, except upon his pass, or pass of said A. O. Jones, or the certificate of H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, who is now under condemnation of said court for refusing to issue certificates in accordance with its judgment and mandate.
>
> In protesting against this barefaced usurpation, while trampling on the laws and Constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration for law, our respect for the Supreme Court and the usages of all legislative assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings. Signed by all the Democratic members, sixty-four in number. The Democrats then proceeded to the hall over the office of the Southern Life Insurance Company, where a caucus was held, which adjourned to meet at three P. M. at Carolina Hall.

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> "My friends, I am truly doing what I have done during this whole exciting contest—pouring oil on the troubled waters. It is of the greatest importance to us all, as citizens of South Carolina, that the peace should be preserved. I appeal to you all, white men and colored, as Carolinians, to use every effort to keep down violence or turbulence. One act of violence may precipitate bloodshed and desolation. I implore you, then, to preserve the peace. I beg all of my friends to disperse, to leave the grounds of the capitol, and I advise all the colored men to do the same. Keep perfectly quiet. Leave the streets and do nothing to provoke a riot. We trust to the law and to the Constitution, and we have perfect faith in the justice of our cause."

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TWO P. M.—The Democratic members, after leaving the State House, met together for consultation, and without taking any action, adjourned till three P. M. The session was secret.

Mr. Reddish, a Republican member of the Legislature from Orangeburg, left the Republican House with the Democrats, refusing to have anything to do with the organization of that body. There are only three whites in the House of Representatives as organized.

COLUMBIA, November 28, 10 P. M.—The Democratic members elect to the House of Representatives met at seven P. M. in Carolina Hall. Sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans participated and were sworn in by Judge Cook. The House organized and will claim recognition to-morrow. This leaves fifty-eight members in the Republican House, or one less than the quorum claimed by them, and one less than the number which the Democrats claim is necessary for a quorum. Each House will demand of the Secretary of State the returns of the vote for Governor.

All is quiet to-night. The Supreme Court has not yet decided the question of counting the electoral vote.

COLUMBIA, November 28.—The situation to-day is unchanged, with the exception that the Republican House has been in session all forenoon, but unable to transact business on account of the absentees, which leave it without a quorum. The Senate is discussing a concurrent resolution passed by the House yesterday to go into canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic House went into secret session in Carolina Hall, after receiving the report of the committee appointed yesterday to count the returns for the Secretary of State for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the committee reported that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mackey, the Speaker of the Republican House.

The military is still garrisoning the State House.

The Supreme Court met and adjourned without transacting any business, the lawyers being engaged in making returns to the *habeas corpus* case of the Board of Canvassers in Judge Bond's United States Circuit Court.

Counsel for the respondents asked the court to delay issuing a peremptory writ until they could go to the Supreme Court on appeal or apply to the Court of Appeals for a writ of error. The opposite counsel consenting to this, the matter so rests till Friday, when arguments will be heard; meanwhile the alternative writ of mandamus issued some days ago remains in force.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican House is engaged in rounding up absentees, but without success so far.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—The President received the following dispatch last night:

> COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28, 1876.
>
> *His Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States, Washington:*
>
> The House and Senate organized to-day. The Democrats, on the refusal to admit members from Edgefield and Laurens counties, withdrew, leaving sixty members in the House, a majority of those chosen. The House then proceeded to business. The Senate organized without delay. General Ruger has preserved the peace, and acted with perfect impartiality and great good judgment.
>
> [Signed] D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
> Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, November 29.—The only matter of importance that has occurred since noon is that the missing member of the Republican Legislature has been discovered and brought in, which gave that body the quorum of fifty-nine. Immediately afterwards the Committee on Privileges and Elections appointed yesterday by Speaker Mackey, submitted a report, seating the Republican members, five in number, from Barnwell county.

The Republican House seated the five covered contestants to the seats in Barnwell county, for which certificates had previously been given to the Democrats by the Board of Canvassers and the Secretary of State. This was done by a vote of 63 to 1, the latter being cast by five members, as the Democrats were not aware of the contests and the seats were seated without a division, when the five were seated in the Senate.

In the Senate the concurrent resolution passed yesterday by the House providing for a canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-day at three P. M., was amended by naming next, at Friday, to which time the Senate adjourned.

The following protest signed by all the Democratic members, was read to-night upon the records of the Senate "in accordance with notice given yesterday, we, the undersigned Senators of the State of South Carolina, beg leave to place upon record this our solemn protest against the proceedings of this body which in any degree recognize or propose to recognize the persons who have assumed to constitute the House of Representatives of South Carolina, over which E. W. M. Mackey claims to preside as Speaker, in the session of the 28th inst., and claimed to organize in the Hall of Representatives of the Constitution of South Carolina makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. The Supreme Court of the State has by formal judgment declared that the members from the counties of Edgefield and Laurens who received the highest number of votes are entitled to seats, and that they have been refused admission to the hall and participation in its organization by armed soldiers of the United States. We protest that bayonets the Hall of Representatives and acted as Judges of the election returns and qualifications of its members. We have seen armed forces of the United States overruling the plain mandate of the Supreme Court of this State. We have witnessed the solemn mockery of a corporal of the guard receiving and reversing the judgment of the highest court. We have seen the spectacle, humiliating in the last degree to every right minded American, of the hails of legislation being occupied at the hour of midnight and holding them against the ingress of the law-making powers, and this at a time of profoundest peace when not a single fact of violence furnished the slightest pretext for the usurpation. We have seen at still more humiliating spectacle in United States troops placed under the immediate control and receiving orders from a citizen without authority and a partisan of the party in power. We have seen this citizen assume the custody of the capitol of the Commonwealth and admitting through lines of armed sentinels his own partisans, upon his own order, or written pass from one Jones, another citizen who was selected by these partisans organized the House of Representatives. We have seen this body of partisans thus admitted claiming to organize without a quorum in violation of the law, in defiance of the Supreme Court and under the protection of United States troops. We therefore enter this our protest against any recognition of said body, pretending to be the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and for the following reasons: Said body having organized without a constitution at quorum, there being but fifty members present, as shown by its own journal, whereas a majority of the entire representation is requisite to a quorum, to wit: sixty-three members, as set forth in the journals of the House during the past eight years, and as confirmed by immemorial practice in legislative bodies in every State of the Union of which we do further allege on our own responsibility as Senators that said body still is without a constitutional quorum, and therefore wanting in organic character of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and ought not to be recognized as such."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton and His Counsel Against Troops—Fellows Protest Against Chamberlain's Course—Case Placed Under Chamberlain's Command.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—The following dispatch, signed by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, General Wade Hampton, several circuit judges, a large number of State Senators and Representatives, white and colored, and many other prominent citizens of this State, has just been sent:

> *To the President of the United States:*
>
> We, the undersigned, visitors from a distance and a committee of the Democratic members elect of the South Carolina Legislature, the Democratic Executive Committee and citizens, having just seen by Associated Press a dispatch that Governor Chamberlain has applied for United States troops to be placed under his orders at the assembling of the Legislature to-morrow, send this our solemn protest against the troops being placed under command of Governor Chamberlain. We have no objection to the presence of troops, and will co-operate with them in preserving the peace; but we protest against the use of the United States army in controlling the organization of the Legislature and enforcing the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain, who has been defeated by the white and colored voters at the ballot box. There is not the remotest danger of a disturbance of the peace by the Democrats. If it occurs, it will be at the instigation of Governor Chamberlain, whose partisans have taken the only lives lost in the late exciting canvass in this State. Not one drop of blood has been shed in any political disturbance except by Republicans. It is literally true that the Democrats have received their greatest injuries at the hands of the United States soldiers where the United States soldiers were stationed. What pretense, therefore is there for Governor Chamberlain's demand for troops to keep the peace? We refer for confirmation of these statements, to the commander of the United States forces at this place and elsewhere in the State.

Want Chief Justice Waite Present.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—The Democratic counsel and the Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphed this afternoon to Chief Justice Waite, requesting his attendance at the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, when the *habeas corpus* case of the State Board of Canvassers will be heard. The court is in caucus to-night. The city is full of people. Nothing has transpired since this morning.

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place to-day:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 27, 1876.

Hon. M. R. Waite, Washington, D. C.:

The Board of State Canvassers, committed for contempt by the Supreme Court of the State, have been taking from the Sheriff by order of the United States Circuit Judge on a writ of *habeas corpus*. A conflict of jurisdiction arises and the issues are grave. We earnestly appeal to you to preside in the court on Wednesday, the 29th, at ten A. M., if you will appoint a day when you can attend, we will apply for a postponement.

[Signed] JAMES CONNER,
LEROY F. YOUMANS,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
E. W. MOSE,
JOHN T. RHETT,
Counsel.

Chief Justice Waite's reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

To Messrs. James Conner and others, Columbia.

The business of the Supreme Court requires my presence here.

[Signed] M. R. WAITE.

The State Supreme Court to-day continued the case of contempt against the United States Attorney, counsel for the board, until to-morrow. The counsel for the Sheriff of Richland county, who had the canvassers in custody, stated to the Supreme Court that the members of the board had been taken from him by *habeas corpus*, and was ordered to file copies of the papers on motion to-morrow.

General Ruger arrived here to-night from Tallahassee.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Herald's* Columbia, S. C., dispatch says General Ruger arrived there at ten o'clock last night, and at midnight three companies of United States infantry were quartered in the State House.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus yesterday and last night to select candidates for Speaker and other offices.

COLUMBIA, November 28.—No one was allowed to enter the State House this morning unless on a pass from Mr. Jones, Clerk of the late house, or Mr. Dennis, expert accountant of the Penitentiary.

About nine o'clock General Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, and General Johnson, State Senator of Virginia, with Dennis and Mackey, Democratic members of the Legislature, demanded admittance to the State House. The rotunda was filled with troops, and arms were stacked around the Washington statue. Mackey and the Legislature exhibited the certificates from the Supreme Court of their election, and the corporal of the guard refused the admittance of Dennis under the orders of Dennis, who was standing by. The Democratic members then met in caucus at about 11:15, and proceeded in a body to the State House. Meanwhile, General Hampton had an interview with General Ruger, who then changed the orders, so as to allow any one to pass the sentinels who claimed to be elected members of the Legislature. Under this change of orders, all the members are now being admitted slowly, as the corporal of the guard examines their credentials. Members are thus admitted to the State House but not to the Hall of the Senate or House of Representatives.

The Democratic members of the House, after gaining admission to the State House, proceeded to the door of the House of Representatives with the delegation from Edgefield and Laurens, and demanded admission on the certificates of election taken from the record of the Supreme Court. Six soldiers were ranged on either side of the approach to the door with two of the members in the center. The certificates of the Edgefield and Laurens delegates being presented, were decided invalid by the doorkeepers, who refused the entire body of Democrats withdrew. They assembled in front of the State House, from the steps of which a public and formal protest was read in the presence of the military and citizens:

> We, a majority of the members elect of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States being placed for the use of the State House of the members elect of the Legislature.
>
> We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion under the command of one John B. Dennis, a partisan of Governor Chamberlain, who has crowded against the said Dennis' instructions to the guard to admit no one to the State House except upon his own pass or a pass of A. O. Jones, formerly Clerk of the House, who may thus exclude all except his own partisans, and who, by the Republican programme, is to organize said House.
>
> We have presented ourselves with the judgment of the highest court of South Carolina, certified to by its clerk, with the great seal of the State affixed, to assert our right to participate in the organization of said House. We are refused, by the orders of said Dennis, admission to said hall, except upon his pass, or pass of said A. O. Jones, or the certificate of H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, who is now under condemnation of said court for refusing to issue certificates in accordance with its judgment and mandate.
>
> In protesting against this barefaced usurpation, while trampling on the laws and Constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration for law, our respect for the Supreme Court and the usages of all legislative assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings. Signed by all the Democratic members, sixty-four in number. The Democrats then proceeded to the hall over the office of the Southern Life Insurance Company, where a caucus was held, which adjourned to meet at three P. M. at Carolina Hall.

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THE INDIAN WAR.

General Mackenzie's Late Victory.

The Savages Badly Used Up.

Partial List of Killed and Wounded.

Sitting Bull Claims to Have Made Peace.

CHICAGO, November 28.—General Crook, under date of Crazy Woman's Fork, November 28th, reports that Colonel Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, attacked the Cheyenne camp, consisting of one hundred lodges, on the west fork of Powder river on the 25th inst., capturing the village and the greater portion of the Indians' herd. The loss on both sides is thought to be considerable, but not definitely ascertained when the courier left. Lieutenant McKinney, Fourth Cavalry, was killed. The weather was very severe.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A dispatch dated in the field, November 25th, via Fort Fetterman 27th, gives the following additional particulars of General Mackenzie's fight on the 25th:

The hostile Indians had been having a war dance all night, and were not taken by surprise by the attack, which was made at sunrise. The village was located in a canon running nearly north and south. It contained about two hundred lodges, with perhaps five hundred warriors. General Mackenzie's fighting force numbered nearly one thousand men. Most of the enlisted Indians behaved well at the start, but after the first few charges they became unsteady and them retired into apparent indifference to everything except plundering the abandoned tepees of the Cheyennes and trying to run off with the horses. About twenty Indians that can be counted were killed, and doubtless many more have fallen behind the rocks. About five or six of our forces have been killed. Following is a partial list of the casualties:

Killed—Lieutenant John A. McKinney, Fourth Cavalry; Corporal Ryan, Company D; Private Keller, Company E. Wounded—Sergeant Thomas H. Forsyth, Corporal W. J. Lynn, Corporal W. H. Pool, Corporal Daniel Cunningham, Private Jacob Schlaefer, Private E. L. Nagle, Private O. H. Stickney, Private A. E. Talmadge, Private August Streibl, Private Isaac Maguire, Private Charles Folson, Private Joseph McMahon, Private Edward Fitzgerald, Private William Harrison, Private Alexander McFarland, Private George Kinney, Private Henry Holden, Private William B. Smith and Private Hugh Mahon.

CHICAGO, November 29.—A dispatch from General Crook, received at military headquarters here this morning, says, concerning the Indians who have fled and who came into us here this morning, says that while in Crazy Horse's camp runners came in from Sitting Bull's village, with information that a half-breed had been with the whites, to the effect that they were to be allowed to hunt buffalo until spring, when they are to become an agency on the Belle Fourche, in the Black Hills; that a part of Sitting Bull's village was talking of moving to join Crazy Horse, who was camped on the Powder. They would be sent to meet General Terry and I met last summer. So much of the foregoing as relates to Sitting Bull is discredited at military headquarters.

FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Will of the People Set at Defiance by Ballot-Box Stuffers—How the City Charter was Defeated.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—The Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court to recount the vote cast on the 22d of August last, at the election for or against what was known as the scheme and charter to separate the city from the county, and the new charter for the city, have unearthed numerous irregularities, very gross blunders by judges of election and fraud of the most startling character. There does not seem to be any doubt but that the scheme and the charter proposition were carried by a large majority, but illegally cast votes, but frauds perpetrated in the interest of the opposition to that project defeated it. As an instance of the frauds committed, Wm. Gray and Wedding Hoper, two judges of election at the Central precinct in the Ninth ward, have made depositions to the effect that they took the ballots for the scheme and charter from the ballot boxes, and substituted the ballots against that proposition for them. They also deposited ballots in the boxes against that proposition, numbering one hundred and two persons who did not vote at all. They swear that perhaps not more than 600 votes were cast at their poll, a majority of which were for the scheme and charter, yet they returned a vote of 83 for and 1,397 against.

ILLINOIS.

The Canvass of the Vote Completed.

SPRINGFIELD, November 27.—The canvass of the vote of Illinois took place today, and showed that the Hayes elector receiving the highest vote got 278,232; the Tilden elector receiving the highest vote got 258,167; the Cooper ditto, 17,091. The House will stand Republicans 79, Democrats and Independents 74, with two contests which may give the Republicans two more if decided in their favor, and the Democrats two less. The Senate stands Republicans 22, Democrats 24, Independents 5; joint ballot, Republicans 101, Democrats 98, Independents 5. Of the latter two and possibly three will co-operate with the Republicans. The Congressional delegation stands Republicans eleven, Democrats two. It is claimed a recount of the ballots in the Eighteenth district will elect Wiley, Republican. The figures show the election of the entire Republican State ticket.

ALABAMA.

The Tug for the United States Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—The Senate and House both separately to-day balloted for United States Senator. The Democratic caucus, in order to prevent an election being made by the Republicans concentrating on one of the Democrats, agreed this morning that the Senate Democratic vote sold for Mr. Pugh, and the House Democrats sold for General Morgan. The caucus meets again at four P. M. The Republican vote of the Senate and House aggregates twenty-three, and cast entirely for either Pugh or Morgan, the Democratic vote now stands, would elect.

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—General John T. Morgan received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator, and will be elected to-morrow to succeed Goldthwaite.

OREGON.

Governor Grover Not Yet Enjoined.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—A press dispatch from Portland says the Democrats have taken no steps as yet to enjoin Governor Grover from receiving the returns of election to Watts. The Republicans confidently assert that no such action will be taken.

KANSAS.

The Official Vote.

TOPEKA, November 28.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day decided not to issue certificates to members of the Legislature from Barber, Rust, Rooke and Kingman counties, there not being enough votes cast in said counties to entitle them under the Constitution to representation. Total vote for electors, Hayes 78,332, Tilden 37,932, Temperance 116, American Alliance 12.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature to Choose an Elector in Place of Corliss.

PROVIDENCE, November 28.—The Governor has called an extra session of the General Assembly to meet in this city next Friday, to elect a Presidential elector in place of George H. Corliss, adjudged by the Supreme Court ineligible.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1876.

BOND FORGER CONVICTED.

Charles Ralston, concerned with Roberts and Gleason in the forgery of Toledo and Erie Railroad bonds in 1873, was convicted to-day. Sentence deferred.

LOW PRICES FOR THOROUGHBREDS.

At the sale to-day of thoroughbreds, part of the collection of Mebonohme & Company, Spendthrift brought $151, Stamford $160, Huckleberry colt $225, Pastor $45, Medea $90, Greyleg $165, Mollie Carew $75 and Nevada York, a colt, $200.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE BOSS.

A suit is to be begun against William M. Tweed to compel him to transfer to the city certain property held by him in Putnam county. When Tweed was head of the public works, and there being a scarcity of Croton water, he advised the Board of Aldermen to purchase certain lands in Putnam county, which would give the fight to certain water privileges arising out of lakes Carmel, Gilead and Mahopac. There being little in the city treasury at the time, Tweed caused to be raised the money for the property on condition that he would be repaid by the city with interest thereon. He now refuses to make the transfer, and may refuse to allow the water to be drawn off from these lakes.

SAMMY WANTS ANOTHER EXTENSION.

A motion was made in the Superior Court Chambers to-day to set aside an order extending the time to answer in the suit of Samuel Boody vs. Samuel J. Tilden. Counsel for Mr. Tilden argued that owing to the excitement and labor attending the Presidential contest, he had been unable to examine the papers so that an answer might be prepared, but in reply it was said that one extension had already been granted, and that therefore this one should be denied. The court took the papers.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

Oregon All Right.

No concern is felt amongst Republicans about the threatened action of the Governor of Oregon in granting a certificate to a Democrat elector. Telegraphic advices from there state that the electors chosen by the people will refuse to recognize him, and proceed to fill the vacancy under the laws of the State.

Democratic Frauds in North Carolina.

Information recieved at the Department of Justice gives account of large frauds in ten Western counties of North Carolina. Judge Settle has gone to the State to investigate matters. It is the impression here that the character of the information received may materially affect the general result in the State. Independent of this, should the Governor of Oregon see fit to grant a certificate to a minority elector, the Governor of North Carolina will be likely to follow the same precedent in regard to the ineligible electors in that State.

White Leaguers Threatening Trouble.

Information received at the War Department to-night states that the White Leaguers, with arms, have congregated at Columbia and vicinity to the number estimated as high as five thousand, and acts of violence are feared. Their object is believed to be to take possession of the State House and control the organization of the Legislature to-morrow. The United States forces number about one thousand. The impression is that the President is to suppress violence, and he will maintain the peace at all hazards.

Intimidation of Election Boards in South Carolina.

Evidence of the intimidation of Republican members of the county canvassing boards of Edgefield and Laurens is indisputable. One Republican member was driven out; the other was present and without the Democratic member fix the returns to suit himself, after which he presented a pistol, demanding his signature, which was appended. The Republican member, after reaching a place of safety, made a statement of the facts. It was largely upon these facts that the Returning Board ignored the returns from these counties. To-morrow is looked forward to with no little solicitude by the Government, as a crisis may be precipitated which will add to the seriousness of the complications.

A Protest of No Avail.

It is learned by conversation of prominent officials to-night that the protest of Hampton and others against placing of troops at their disposal on election day in Carolina will receive no answer, as the Government will only deal with the legally constituted authorities, and is determined to see that the laws are obeyed.

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The Seal Lock Business.

It is indicated by the conversation of the members of the seal lock commission now in session that the same form of wire and lead seal as now in use will be adopted, and proposals will be asked to furnish supplies. No final decision will be reached for some time, as the commission wish to hear the views of railroad officials.

The Crisis Passed.

It is stated by a high official to-night that the organization of the Legislature of South Carolina indicates that the crisis is passed and that the Governor will be inaugurated without opposition. It is believed that the example here will have a salutary influence on the disorderly element of Florida and Louisiana.

Don't Want It.

The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in conversation, intimate a very serious indisposition to having the pending political questions involved in litigation referred to them. In addition to his duties here it was this which impelled the Chief Justice to decline the request that Columbia to preside over the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Board of State Canvassers, committed for contempt by the State court and taken from the sheriff by order of the United States Circuit Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The justices of the Supreme Court say that to decide disputed political questions is purely political by mutual concessions.

The Noble Thompson.

John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, whose pronunciamento in Ohio created considerable comment, arrived here to-day. A letter received by him from one of Tilden's confidential friends in Ohio states that he has not lost confidence in the final result, and expects to take up the reins of government on the day fixed by law.

Senator Morton.

arrived here last night, feeling in better health than usual, and in excellent spirits. He says the sentimental notions of yielding to the rebels are responsible for the loss of Mississippi and Alabama, and we are now reaping more fruit of the same mistaken policy. While he believes in magnanimity, he thinks it ought to be cautiously administered; that the element which attempted to destroy the Government is not the one to be tenderly dealt with; the same revolutionary spirit prevails now in the South that did during the war. The Senator had a long interview with the President to-day, in which he strongly impressed upon that mind that unless something was done to stem the tide, that intimidation of Republicans and other violence next week would be the result in the State in a condition of menace against the peace of the Government.

The Count in Florida.

The Attorney General received a dispatch from Florida to-night, that the work of the State Canvassing Board is progressing satisfactorily, and further disposition is shown to interfere; that the vote will be very close, but a carefully revised estimate strengthens the confidence of the result in favor of Hayes.

Agricultural Reports.

The monthly report of the condition of the crops prepared at the Agricultural Department, 25,000 of which were distributed amongst farmers and others interested in every part of the country, will be suspended after the present month for want of funds, Dr. Dundas, in his last session appropriating but $10,000 for the collection and publication of reports from correspondents. These reports have been valuable sources of information to farmers as well as commercial men.

Arbitration by the Supreme Court.

The arbitration of legal questions involved in the late elections by the Supreme Court of the United States, is now a subject of consideration by the President and Cabinet. Mr. Evarts has been conferred with on the subject, and should he decide to adopt this course, it is intimated that he will represent the Government.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1876.

The Bulldozed South.

Several Cabinet members, in conversation to-day with your correspondent, stated that at this juncture it was well to observe reticence; but that at the proper time, when the facts in the possession of the Government of atrocities committed under the auspices of the Democratic party in the South to carry the late elections were known, there would be such a revulsion of the honest public sentiment of the North that no measures too severe to punish the offenders against humanity could be too great. The Government is now in possession of ample evidence to show the fiendish manner in which the Democrats carried the election in Mississippi and Alabama, and numerous acts of an equally infamous character were perpetrated in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina where the wholesome presence of the bayonets was not felt. To-day several gentlemen from Mississippi had a lengthy interview with the Attorney General, in which they presented a full, clear and concise narrative of the crimes perpetrated upon Republicans in that State. Republican members favor their presentation to the House when the electoral vote of Mississippi is taken up for count by the President of the Senate. Senators now in the city favor the

Refusal to Admit Senators to Seats

From the States carried by such iniquitous methods.

A private dispatch was shown to the President to-night, giving an account of a scene during the examination of witnesses of the Returning Board at New Orleans. The President is said to have remarked that he was not surprised. The recital of the wrongs inflicted upon Republicans in the South during the campaign by disguised and every person whose prejudices are not superior to the impulse of humanity to

Turn With Horror From Such Scenes.

As a prominent official said to-day, sentimental notions of magnanimity are not the proper ones to be entertained by people. It is necessary now for law-abiding people not to give themselves away to this: that the Government is not to be threatened into acquiescence by violence.

Grant not Implicated.

The President is not much worried over the Democratic threats of bulldozing. To-day he took a stroll on the avenue with his son, looking as serene as ever. He carries a weighty cane, a weapon amply sufficient for men who carry elections by murdering defenseless women and children.

Disposition in South Carolina to Compromise.

Information received here intimates a disposition in both political parties in South Carolina to compromise, but upon what basis is not stated.

Randall Backed by Tilden.

It will be elected Speaker. It is said that his visit to Tilden in New York was for the purpose of securing his backing. Randall's friends here claim that he succeeded.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Four Hunters Murdered in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—The *Evening News* published this afternoon the particulars of the horrible butchery of four hunters in Metcalfe county, Kentucky; but up to eleven o'clock the story has not been confirmed by specials to the morning papers. If the news is true, the crime is one of the most fiendish ever perpetrated, all four having been horribly mutilated while asleep, and then robbed of their guns and money.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THOMAS CARLISLE SAYS THE REPUBLICAN OF THE TURKISH GOVERNING CLASSES.

LONDON, November 28.—Mr. Thomas Carlisle writes to a friend on the Eastern question, indorsing to the fullest extent the recommendations in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet for the expulsion of the Turkish governing classes from Europe.

TROUBLE FEARED OVER THE LINE OF DEMARKATION—TURKEY PROTESTS AGAINST IT.

VIENNA, November 28.—Turkey has formally protested against the line of demarkation fixed by the International Commission between the Turkish and Montenegrin forces, and complications are feared in connection with revictualling places besieged by the Montenegrins, the regulation of which was left for settlement by a subsequent understanding.

TURKEY WILL DEMAND INDEMNITY FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Times* dispatch from Berlin states that the Porte intends moving at the conference for international arbitrament upon the question of Russia's right to dispatch volunteers to Servia, and if she has not the right, the Porte will demand a large indemnity for the prolongation of the war occasioned by the Russian volunteers.

ANOTHER HITCH.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says a dispute has arisen regarding the line of demarkation around Alexinatz. The Russian project includes Deligrad and Alexinatz in the neutral zone, while the Servians claim that Alexinatz should be evacuated, on the ground that it was occupied by the Turks after the armistice began.

A RUSSIAN FLEET SAID TO HAVE SAILED FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, November 29.—An authenticated rumor recently appeared in some of the Continental newspapers that the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to America. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that journal under date of November 22, says: "On Monday, November 20, Mr. Baker, American Minister to Russia, was suddenly informed that the Czar desired to see him at Tsarskoselo. As it is unusual for diplomatists below the rank of an ambassador to be admitted to such audiences, every imaginable rumor was circulated, as to what passed between the Czar and the American Minister. Although the truth has not officially transpired, I believe the Czar's object was simply to beg Boker to communicate to President Grant the fact of the departure of the Russian Mediterranean squadron for America. There is no doubt that the squadron has sailed, and the position of commander of the naval forces, who is ordered to proceed to the United States on the eve of war, cannot be enviable. It is difficult to see what else Russia could do, as even the Turkish navy alone would be sufficient to dispose of any ships which Russia could bring into action."

THE OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA—RUSSIA'S POSITION.

PARIS, November 29.—St. Petersburg dispatches states that the Legislature of South Carolina indicates that the crisis is passed and that the Governor will be inaugurated without opposition. It is believed that the example here will have a salutary influence on the disorderly element of Florida and Louisiana.

LONDON, November 29, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day, for shipment to America, is £212,000. The steamer Britannic, which sails from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, takes out $1,250,000 in American gold coin. Silver 54¾d. per ounce. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝; do 1867, 103¾; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 16.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 104 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1876.

Aside from the slightly increased routine business caused by the preparations for the Thanksgiving holiday to-morrow and the payments of paper maturing on that date, the condition of business in monetary circles was quiet and entirely unchanged. There is a moderate mercantile demand for money, but not enough to seriously reduce the loanable surplus of the banks. Rates hold steadily at 6@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper; 7 per cent. on first-class collaterals. Business will be suspended to-morrow very generally in all departments, and the banks will be closed all day.

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease in reserve of $382,867, in national bank notes of $95,329, in deposits of $606,600, and in due from banks of $271,975. The loans show an increase of $308,734, the specie an increase of $16,525, circulation an increase of $12,725, and due to banks an increase of $36,219. The business at bank was considerably reduced, the clearings showing a decline of $2,422,853 and the balances an increase of $239,692. Notwithstanding the sense of these differences, as compared with the previous week, are quite large, they portend no important change in the financial situation or the condition of the Philadelphia money market.

—The sales of stock at the New York Stock Exchange have amounted to 6,325,304 shares since the 1st of October. For the corresponding period for 1875 the sales were 6,660,382 shares; the estimated value of the sales in the two periods were $847,891,000 and $838,019,400, respectively. The sales of the second week in November reveal the interruption of election day, being only 694,189, against 806,349 shares in 1875. Last week the stock market more than recovered itself, ruling 819,753 shares, against 730,041 shares in 1875. The bank clearings for the period between October 1st and November 18th decreased 5 per cent. This fact shows that general business was affected much more unfavorably than the stock market by the election excitement.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the destruction of $624,710 of the outstanding legal tenders, that being eighty per cent. of the retirement issued to national banks during the present month.

—The following shows the lowest and highest prices touched in the New York market for the leading railroad and speculative stocks during the present year. The highest prices quoted were realized during the first three months of the year, and the lowest generally since the opening of September:

November 29, 1876.	Jan. 1, 1876, to date. Low est.	High- est.
Name of stock.		
Atlantic and Pacific preferred		
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	14½	32
Central Pacific	80	95
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	18½	40¾
Chicago, Mil. and St. P. pref'd	35	68
Chicago and Northwestern	31½	67¾
Chicago and Northwestern pref'd	55½	87½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	85	107
C., C. and I. C.	3	15
Delaware and Hudson Canal	81	125
Del., Lackawanna and Western	64½	98
Erie	8½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12½	28½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref'd	18½	38½
Harlem	120½	147
Illinois Central	85	107½
Lake Shore	43½	69¾
Michigan Central	50	80
N. J. Central and Hudson River	98	117
Ohio and Mississippi	8	20
Pacific Mail	19½	34
Pacific of Missouri	15½	40
Panama	122	130
Quicksilver	10½	20½
St. L. Iron Mountain & Southern	19	39½
St. Louis, Kansas City and N.		
Northern preferred	33	70
Toledo, Wabash and Western	6½	14½
Union Pacific	57½	74½
Western Union Telegraph	69½	89½
Adams Express	101	111
American Express	57	67
United States Express	69½	79½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	79	90

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 29, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	117⅜	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
5-20's, 1865, reg.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
5-20's, 1865, new	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5-20's, 1867	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5-20's, 1868, registered	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5-20's, 1868	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
10-40's	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Currency 6's	124	124	124	124	124	124
Currency 6's, reg.						
New Fives	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Western Union Tel.	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Quicksilver	17	17	17	17	17	17
Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	24	24
Panama	126	126	126	126	126	126
Adams Express	105	105	105	105	105	105
Wells-Fargo Express	87	87	87	87	87	87
United States Ex.	56	56	56	56	56	56
New York Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Michigan Central	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Michigan Southern	85	85	85	85	85	85
Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	88	88
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Chicago and Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Do. preferred	107	107	107	107	107	107
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Paul common	19	20	19	19	19	19
Do. preferred	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Wabash	14	14	14	14	14	14
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	13	13	13	13	13	13
Union Pacific	57½	58	58	58	58	58
Atlantic and Pacific	32	32	32	32	32	32
Western Union	72	72	72	72	72	72
N. J. Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Lake Shore	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Iron Mountain	34	34	34	34	34	34
C., C. & I.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Missouri Pacific						
Del., Lack. & West.	98	98	98	98	98	98
North Carolinas, Ap'l	36	36	36	36	36	36
North Carolinas, Oct.	36	36	36	36	36	36
Missouri 6's	100	100	100	100	100	100

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central		43⅝
Reading	25¼	25½
Phila., Titville & Buffalo		44
Lehigh Valley	48¾	49
Little Schuylkill		16½
Empire Transportation		50
Phila. & Erie	33½	35
Northern Pacific bonds		14

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 108⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Customs receipts $92,000. Clearings $37,500,000. Sterling quiet at 481¼@484.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 108⅛ to 108¼ and recovered to 108⅜, at which price it closed. Carrying rates ranged from flat to 4 per cent. To-morrow, Thanksgiving, being a legal holiday, all business will be suspended in financial and commercial circles. The Treasury, banks and exchanges will be closed. There was comparatively little this position to operate in financial circles today, and many of the habitues of Wall street who pride themselves upon their Puritan progenitorie, left town at an early hour in New England, where the day is so generally observed.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds a little better on afternoon prices were lower on some cases; Toledo and Wabash firsts fell off to 103½; Central Pacific to 105, Union Pacific land grants to 100¼ and Chicago and Northwestern consols to 86. Lake Shore and Western firsts rose to 101, while seconds declined to 69¼ and closed at 69⅜; Toledo and Wabash seconds sold at 71, New Jersey Central firsts at 106, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts at 118½, and Erie fourths at 98. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. The stock market, which was lower at the opening of business, assumed a firmer tone during the afternoon, and prices advanced from to ⅞ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. The market closed dull. The storngest stocks were Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Western Union. Northwestern shares led the list in movement, commencing at 35⅜ to 36 and preferred from 59 to 59⅞, the latter closing at 59⅜; Lake Shore, after declining from 56⅜ to 55½, rose to 56¼ and closed at 56⅝, and St. Paul advanced from 20 to 20¼ for common and from 51⅜ to 52⅛ for preferred; Michigan Central advanced from 43 to 43½; Western Union from 72 to 72⅝, and New Jersey Central from 34½ to 34¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 69¾ to 69⅞; Union Pacific closed at 57⅞, after selling at 58⅛, and Col. Chicago and Rock Island at 99¾@99¾, Harlem at 136½, New York Central at 102½@102¾ and Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 89½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis fell off from 87 to 87; Pacific Mail was quiet at 24¼@24½. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 86,500 shares, of which 41,000 were Lake Shore, Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 5,300 St. Paul, 12,400 Western Union, 4,600 Wabash, 3,000 Union Pacific, 2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,300 New Jersey Central and 5,700 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Per bbl.			
West. Union Tel.	72¾	Rock Island	99⅝
Quicksilver	17	St. Paul	20¼
Do. preferred	51¾	Do. preferred	57
Pacific Mail	24¼	Toledo & Wabash	14
Mariposa	7¼	Do. preferred	7¾
Do. preferred	15¾	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	105½	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex.	86½	Do. preferred	15
American Express	69¾	Chicago & Alton	107
United States Ex.	56	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	13¾
Erie	9¼	Del. & Hud. Canal	107
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & P. Tel.	15
Harlem	135½	Missouri Pacific	17¾
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	32
Michigan Central	43¾	Indiana Central	
Panama	125	Ill. Cen. & Quincy	113
Lake Shore	56¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾
Illinois Central	71	Do. preferred	30
Cleve. and Pitts.	89¾	Central Pac. bonds	105⅜
Northwestern	36	Union Pac. bonds	105⅞
Do. preferred	59¼	Do. land grants	100¾
C., C. & I.	3½	Do. S. F. bonds	90½
N. J. Central	34⅜		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅛
5-20's, 1865	109¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾
5-20's, 1867	113⅝
5-20's, 1868	116⅜
New 5's	111¾
New 4½'s	109¾
10-40's, registered	113¾
10-40's, Coupons	113¾
Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¾
Tennessee, new	43¼
Virginia, new	39
Virginia, old	29
Missouri 6's	101¼

LONDON, November 29, 5 P. M.—The steamer Britannic, which sails from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, takes out $1,250,000 in American gold coin. Silver 54¾d. per ounce. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝; do 1867, 103¾; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 16.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 104 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1876.

Business in wholesale and commission circles continues in about the same condition as previously reported. The holiday to-morrow has the effect of checking operations in some branches, while stimulating quite an active trade in agricultural and other articles of consumption for Thanksgiving. Prices are very steady and except some minor alterations in dry-goods and drugs and chemicals we have no changes to specify.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	998	Apples, bbls	187
Corn, bus	1,200	Hides, pcs	264
Wheat, bus	1,103	Butter, pkgs	20
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, lbs	141
Rye, bus	1,175	Hams, lbs	1,848
Oats, bus	5,053	Potatoes, bus	1,705
Hay, bales	196		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,488	9,208	17,694
Apples, bbls	981	2,447	3,428
Cheese, box	1,621	1,565	3,186
Corn, bus	7,666	9,837	17,503
Wheat, bus	6,609	5,187	11,796
Barley, bus	5,884	3,150	9,034
Rye, bus	2,554	2,710	5,264
Oats, bus	9,159	16,963	26,122
Butter, pkgs	34	44	78
Bacon, pcs	20	5,69	5,709
Bacon, lbs	60	5,000	5,060
Potatoes, bus	3,340	8,134	11,474
Hay, bales	1,200	1,327	2,631

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet and unchanged to-day, transactions being somewhat checked by the approaching holiday. Wheat continues steady but rather quiet. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 25@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 26@1 33@1 35. Corn is rather slow with a light supply and restricted demand. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow; 55c for high mixed; 54@55c for low mixed. Ear is nominal at 44@46c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new per car load at 45@47c per bushel. Oats are steady and remain rather quiet. We quote prime white at 38@39c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye in fair supply and easy at 70@75c. Barley is coming in less freely, but the supply is ample and prices are easy. We quote 75@85c for good to prime spring; prime fall at 90@1 05. Nothing doing are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is active and firm with a fair jobbing demand for prime brands. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $6 50 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 25@6 50; prime red wheat flour $5 75@6 00; 10-pound sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands are as follows: Fancy white Lockport brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin & quot'd at $6 00@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@7 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; fancy Indiana flour $6 50@6 75; buckwheat flour 3½ per bushel; oatmeal $6 75 per barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 per barrel.

HAY—The market is quiet and unchanged and steady. We quote loose from wagon at $16 00@18 00. Baled from store at $18 00@19 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains in good demand. The departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas for the headquarters of the army of Southern Russia has again been postponed till Friday next.

RUSSIA'S ENTIRE AVAILABLE MILITARY FORCE NECESSARY TO COPE WITH TURKEY —TURKISH PROCLAMATION TO THE SERVIANS—THE NEUTRALITY OF RUSSIA—ROUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY TO BE RESPECTED —MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY—SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM RUSSIA—SHE WILL MAINTAIN HER POSITION IN SPITE OF THE PORTE'S PROTESTS AND EVASIONS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a dispatch to this paper, after an elaborate estimate of the forces which Russia is capable of bringing into the field, concludes as follows: Russia may defeat Turkey, but has no chance of crushing her by overwhelming strength. After allowing for the force which will be necessary to defend the Black sea coast, and for the fact that the Turks have sufficient force to hold Servia and Roumania in check, that any assistance Greece might offer could be neutralized by the Turkish fleet, it appears the brunt of a war in Europe would be borne by 50,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have at least an equal force, protected by the river Danube, the Balkan Mountains and fortresses.

Turkey has appointed General Cholman, a German, commander of the fortress of Karo. Proclamations to the Musselmans signalizing the departure of Midhat and Soltas have been appointed to disseminate them in case of need.

A special dispatch from Vienna says the Porte, in

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week, amounted to $749,292.

THE title to the Presidency will be vindicated and established in all its majestic purity, and that by the simple, stern, inexorable processes of the law.

THE commerce of Philadelphia during the past four years has increased nearly one hundred per cent. In that period the domestic merchandise exported has amounted to $40,254,075.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $952,165. The total exports thus far during the year aggregate $40,413,529, an increase of nearly ten million dollars over the corresponding period of 1875.

THE vote for TILDEN in New York city, this year, is almost exactly the same as that for HOFFMAN in 1868. The former has, officially, 112,530, and the latter had 112,522. The result was reached by means of the same frauds.

MISSOURI, the heathen's Elysium and the robber's Paradise, gave TILDEN in the neighborhood of 60,000 majority. Adjacent Iowa, with its schools, churches and popular respect for law, order and the decencies of life, gave HAYES about the same majority. Civilization tells.

TILDEN'S vote came from States and localities having 2,325,293 white male adult population, of which number 317,313, or 13.6 per cent., were unable to read or write. HAYES drew his vote from a population of which 6.6 per cent. only labored under this disability. This is a distinction with a difference.

THE Presidential question is likely to affect the United States Senate, this winter, in its selection of a presiding officer. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. FERRY would remain, but if there are signs of trouble a movement will be made for a new election. Fortunately there are a number of Senators of large moral courage, strong nerves and high character, who are thoroughly capable of filling the place.

THE following statement shows the deliveries of all kinds of grain at the oceanshipping ports named, from the 22d of April to November 4th, with the percentage received at each port:

	Grain, bushels.	Per cent. of total.
Montreal	11,089,708	10.4
Portland	975,570	0.8
Boston	8,318,778	7.8
New York	49,350,928	46.2
Philadelphia	19,368,376	18.1
Baltimore	15,126,285	14.2
New Orleans	2,645,817	2.5
Total	106,745,061	100

THE decrease in immigration still continues. The loss at New York in the twelve months ending November 1, 1876, compared with the period ending November 1, 1875, was a decline from 84,500 to 62,555, or 22,945. The pecuniary value to the country of each immigrant has been variously estimated by good authorities at $500 to $1,000. Taking the average at $750, the country has suffered a comparative loss of $16,500,000 in this one item alone during the past year.

ANOTHER result of the insufficient appropriations made by the Democratic House of Representatives last summer is the suspension of work in the navy yards. The only vessel on which work will be continued is the Trenton, which is to be sent to Europe as the flag-ship of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean. The only cause of the stoppage is that the appropriations for the navy are exhausted. Many hundreds of men will thus be thrown out of employment.

THIS is the centennial year of blunders, and the Democrats have resolved to keep up with the times. It turns out that the Presidential electors for North Carolina were not chosen in accordance with the requirements of the statute. The law regulating the mode of appointing electors prescribes that the names of the electors to be chosen shall be written on each ballot. As the names were printed on all the ballots instead of without, it is claimed that not one strictly legal vote for Presidential electors was thrown anywhere in the State.

HERE is a suggestive story from the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, bearing upon the vexed electoral question:

In New Haven, some forty years ago, a lawyer named Jonathan Stoddard endeavored to seize upon the record of grand juror Jonathan brought the matter before the court, claiming that as the candidate who received the majority of the votes was not eligible, he was himself elected to the office by a minority vote. Chief Justice Church having charge of the matter through said quite sarcastically, "whoever else the people of New Haven intend to elect as a grand juror, they did not intend to elect Jonathan Stoddard."

THE Republican Senate, upon the reassembling of Congress, should make the rejection of the electoral vote of Mississippi a test question in the counting of the votes of the Presidential electors before the two Houses. It is beyond doubt that the heavy majority for TILDEN in that State was secured by fraud and terrorism of the most damnable character, and that the perpetration of these infamies can be conclusively established. There is also good ground for procedure not only in regard to Mississippi but also Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina.

REFERRING to the possibility suggested by a newspaper correspondent, that the Senate will elect one President and the House another, the *North American* makes this salient point:

And then Hayes will be inaugurated in usual form in Washington and Tilden somewhere else. This, it is supposed, would give us a two-headed government, and no end of difficulty. So we should think. Something singularly like it happened once before, when the Democrats refused to recognize the election of Lincoln and went off and elected Jeff. Davis, Lincoln was inaugurated in Washington, though the Democrats swore he never should be so inaugurated, and Davis was inaugurated at Montgomery.

MASSACHUSETTS is greatly troubled over the alarming increase of insanity in that State. Magnificent palaces, costing in one instance over $1,000,000, have been built, with all the modern improvements, including marble mantle pieces in the ward rooms, yet the insanity of the State increases. There now are over 4,000 insane in the State, not including the idiotic or demented. The prevailing idea is that the insane should be made to work on the farm; but perhaps the success of that farming ought to be measured by the sound heads restored to the community rather than the number of cabbages sent to the kitchen.

THROUGHOUT the entire North the colored element manifests a deep and most intelligent concern in the issue so vital to us all. A Washington correspondent says:

In the halls of the departments, where colored messengers and janitors constantly pass and repass, you will see a little knot of two or three gathered together, with a fortunate one who can read, edifying his listeners from the telegraphic columns of the newspapers; and the faces of these groups, with a "Wake, Nicodemus!" look in their solemn faces, are a study for a painter.

The future of this race, whose destiny is so mysteriously and indissolubly linked with our own, is perhaps the most momentous problem now pressing upon us for solution.

THE recent vote in Massachusetts has its lessons, from which the Republican party can learn some things of vital importance. During the past ten years the leaders of the party have alienated its members by their inconsistent action upon local questions, and the result, according to the official returns, now is that while the State has polled its largest vote, the Republican majority, at a Presidential election, is smaller than it has been in fifteen years. Since 1872 the Republicans have gained 15,428, or eleven per cent., and the Democrats 48,940, or eighty-two per cent. In comparison with 1868, the heaviest year till now, the total vote has increased 61,215, but the Republican majority has diminished 36,369.

MR. POTTER'S LETTER.

We have not cumbered the columns of the COMMERCIAL with the extraordinary letter of CLARKSON N. POTTER; but since it is put forth as the presentation of Mr. TILDEN'S case, and of the course which will be adopted by his friends in case Mr. HAYES receives the votes of Florida and Louisiana, it becomes proper to state its substance. It may be remarked, at the outset, that Mr. POTTER is an able lawyer, a near neighbor and intimate personal friend of Mr. TILDEN, and for these reasons it is given out that his views are substantially those of Mr. TILDEN. Hence the importance attached to the letter, which, aside from these considerations, may be regarded as the views of a single individual of very strong partizan bias. The writer dwells at length upon the stale subject of election frauds in Louisiana under Republican rule, and then assumes in advance that TILDEN will be cheated out of that State, and HAYES thus declared to have received a majority of the electors. He then proceeds to discuss the proper methods of redress, under this assumed state of facts. A summary of his positions may be stated as follows:

1. The President of the Senate has no independent authority to count the votes and declare the result, being subject to the direction of Congress.

2. That it has been the uniform practice for Congress to claim and exercise a controlling influence over the count.

3. That disputed votes cannot constitutionally be counted without the concurrence by both Houses.

4. It is the clear and imperative duty of the House to be present at the count, and to assume and maintain that it can exclude fraudulent votes. If neither candidate has a majority, after the fraudulent votes are thrown out, the House must immediately thereafter elect a President.

5. The House, in a certain contingency, having the sole power to choose a President, is likewise the sole judge of that contingency. No officer or other body is required or authorized to notify it when that duty devolves upon it; for the reason that, being witnesses of what transpires, it needs no other information.

This, then, if we are to believe the outgivings of certain Democratic organs, is the revised scheme for preventing HAYES from being declared elected and inaugurated. It is TILDEN'S plan for electing TILDEN. It differs somewhat from some of the other plots which have been broached; and now, that the party has received semi-official instructions from headquarters, every subaltern in the service will govern himself accordingly. It must be understood, henceforth, that no Democrat must urge so foolish a thing as the absence of a the House when the vote is to be counted. The Democratic House must be present in full force, because MR. POTTER, speaking for MR. TILDEN, confers upon it plenary power, in a certain contingency, to elect a President —and it is the sole judge of that contingency. Had such a letter emanated from any less obscure source, and been given to the public as the views of a single individual, it would have attracted no marked attention whatever. It might have been criticised as the vagaries of a smatterer in constitutional questions, but would certainly never have had the effect to put the whole press of the country upon serious inquiry. It is because it is supposed to embody the views of the present head center of the Democratic party, that it becomes at all worthy of consideration. The proposition is so utterly wild and revolutionary that it carries its own refutation with it. It assumes, in advance, that the count in certain States will be fraudulent; declares that disputed votes cannot be counted without the concurrence of the House; concedes to the House the power to throw out these disputed votes, and to declare at any moment when it may proceed to elect a President. It entirely ignores the Senate, further than to admit that it may join the House in directing the President of the Senate, and determining how the vote shall be counted. In MR. POTTER'S view, the Democratic House is everything, the Republican Senate a mere cipher. Not only the Senate set aside, but the plainest terms of the Constitution treated as null and void. There is no plainer provision in the organic law than this—that the certificates must ALL be opened and the votes counted. The Constitution does not develve upon the House the duty of choosing a President until it has been formally ascertained by a count of all the votes cast by the electoral colleges, that neither of the candidates voted for has a majority. Until that fact is ascertained—and it can be determined in no other way than by a full count—the House cannot take the first step towards an election. But MR. POTTER would not only strike down all constitutional barriers in the way of his plan, but—strangely enough for the mouthpiece of the State Rights Democracy—would set aside unceremoniously the will of the people of the several States as expressed through their electors, and duly signed and certified. It never seems to have occurred to this new interpreter of the fundamental law, that the Senate might go on, notwithstanding the revolutionary action of the House, and do its duty by counting up the votes and declaring the result. In that event, should the House go on and elect, there would not be two Presidents, but only a legal and an illegal claimant for the Presidential chair. This course might intensify party feeling, and therefore lead to more serious embarrassments, but it would never make MR. TILDEN President. A little reflection will serve to convince any one that the position taken in the letter is wholly untenable, and contradictory in its own terms. The idea, for instance, that the Senate can do nothing without the concurrence of the House, while the House can determine, without regard to the Senate, when the contingency has happened calling for its independent action, is not only contradictory but absurd. In a word, the scheme is not only detestable but revolutionary, and if it has the sanction of MR. TILDEN the country will have greater cause than ever to congratulate itself upon the failure of the great Democratic conspiracy to seize the Government. If MR. TILDEN is misrepresented by his friends, in claiming that MR. POTTER speaks his sentiments, we may expect a prompt denial and repudiation from him. If the revolutionary egg is POTTER'S own, perhaps no attempt will be made to hatch it; but if it has come from TILDEN'S nest, as the cackling indicates, let him own it openly.

DISFRANCHISED MISSISSIPPI.

We have already given several instances serving to illustrate how Mississippi, a Republican State on a fair vote, was carried for "TILDEN and Reform" by the shot-gun tactics of the White Liners. We have referred to the fact that in Representative LYNCH'S district, which gave GRANT a majority of over 17,000 four years ago, and where there are 105,000 blacks to 30,000 whites, the Democrats claim to have elected the notorious rebel General CHALMERS, whose part in the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow would be sufficient to deprive him of every colored man's vote. The Presidential election was as stupendous a fraud as was the pretended election of CHALMERS, and if it were possible to throw out the electoral vote of any State, that of Mississippi should be among the very first to be thus disposed of. The wholesale disfranchisement of the Republican voters in many counties is made apparent on the face of the returns; and no decent Democrat pretends to deny, much less controvert, the facts. A member of the bar, writing from Mississippi, throws additional light on this dark and bloody chapter in our political history. He says:

It is almost tragical to us here to read in the Northern papers that there was an election in this State, and about the Democratic majority here, and to think that a nation, proud of its liberty, should even think of counting the electoral votes of Mississippi, when we here know that the pretended result was the fruit of terrorism and intimidation and bloodshed; when we know that every honest and intelligent Democrat in Mississippi never pretends, *here*, to deny that if the election had been a fair one, Hayes and Wheeler would have received a majority of at least 30,000, instead of being 25,000 for Tilden.

The election is a farce and a fraud when it returns *two* Republican votes for Hayes in Yazoo—a county which, at a fair election, would have given a Republican majority of 2,500; and when we read that Madison county gave *seventeen* Republican votes—which, at a free election, would have given 2,000 Republican majority. It was the same in Lowndes; while the chivalrous county of Amite bears the banner with *not one Republican vote*. From other counties come the same news.

We quote some comments of JAMES REDPATH on the Mississippi election, showing that it was a medley of tragedy, comedy and villainy. He says:

Yazoo county contains a white population of 4,884, and a black population of 12,395. This gives a black majority of 7,511. It gave Grant, in 1872, a vote of 2,433, and Greeley 922. Last year the shotgun policy was inaugurated, and Yazoo county gave a Democratic vote of 4,044, and a Republican vote of 7! And of these 7 votes, it is reported 3 or 4 were thrown in, as a joke, by the Democratic banditti, "to give the —— Radicals some show." This year Yazoo county gives only 2 Republican votes.

Madison county, from which the Mississippi correspondent reports 17 Republican votes, has a white population of 5,809, and a black population of 15,139—a black majority of 9,330. In 1872 it gave Grant 2,519 votes and Greeley 765. In 1869 it gave Alcorn, Republican, 2,509 and Dent, Democratic, 629. In 1873 it gave Ames, Republican, 2,323 votes, and Alcorn, Opposition, 401 votes. In 1875—shot-gun year—it gave the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer 1,488 votes, and the Republican candidate 2,587 votes.

Lowndes county has a black population of 23,022 and a white population of 7,480. It gave Greeley 765 votes and Grant 2,512 votes. Lowndes now polls 4 votes for Hayes. The Democracy of that county produced an impression on the minds of colored Republicans by this method:

The colored Republicans desired to hold a political meeting in Oktibbeha. The leaders of the White Line clubs forbade it, saying that they would not allow another Radical meeting to be held in the county. The younger Republicans, in the evening, met at a colored church in the country, away from the dwellings of the whites, so that no one could pretend to be disturbed by them. They made no politics, and had clustered around it, when the White Line Club stole up in the darkness, and, without a word of warning, opened fire on them. Four men were killed and twenty-seven men were wounded. The road next day was awful red with human blood, and looked, said a Democrat, "as if some one had been slaughtering hogs there."

So Lowndes is now secure to Democracy.

Amite county, as stated in a recent letter, like Yellow Dirt county and the adjoining parishes of Feliciana in Louisiana, is dominated by outlaws, who have utterly subjugated the Republicans. It has a white population of 4,196 and a black population of 6,777. In 1872 it gave Greeley 578 votes and Grant 965. Now Hayes gets —*not one!* Like East and West Feliciana, its Republican vote has been bull-dozed—that is to say, in the English tongue, whipped, and exiled, and assassinated out of existence.

How can fair minded Democrats read these recitals and not blush for the party that is responsible for them? Northern Democrats, who built their hopes of success so largely upon the vote in the Southern States, will ere long be made to realize the fearful import of the phrase—"a solid South." The party that perpetrates or sanctions such crimes, takes a fearful responsibility. Democratic leaders in the South have been sowing the wind, and will sooner or later reap the whirlwind.

WHEN the Democratic press charges that the only danger to be apprehended in connection with the present political crisis comes from the Republican party, it flies squarely in the teeth of all the facts. Exactly the reverse is the case. The position assumed by the Democratic party is one of arrogant assumptions and sullen threats. The active spokesmen of the party are, reasonably, those men whom they have selected to represent them at the South during the present crisis of affairs there. They say "that the acquiescence of people of all parties in the declared result of the Louisiana election, depends on the authorities of that State observing certain rules" which they prescribe for their guidance. They wish to so use their influence on the canvassers as to secure the election of TILDEN, even as their party friends there have used their influence with the voters in furtherance of the same object. Then, another competent witness in this same Democratic press. Almost without an exception the Democratic papers are filled with seditious and inflammatory articles and headings. They predict "revolution." They announce "military despotism." They shout "fraud," "usurpation" and "tyranny." They prognosticate evils and threaten an uprising of what they are pleased to call an "outraged people." They are not willing to acquiesce in the result, unless in their favor, or, as in the case of the constitutional amendments, necessity compels such acquiescence. We hear the gloomy and lugubrious talk of anarchy, and strife, and dissensions, and riot, and civil war from none but Democrats. Just as in 1860, they are the rebellious and dissatisfied class. Their present position is perfectly in harmony with their past record. They are, and have been, the party tyrannical in victory, rebellious in defeat. But the people do not fear their precipitating the country into another civil war, for no BUCHANAN is now at the head of the Government to foster their schemes and connive at their success. No Democratic Cabinet has had power to disarm the Government, scatter its army and navy to the four quarters of the globe and steal its treasury empty. There is a loyal man there now, and treasonable acts by either or any party will meet with a prompt and resolute punishment at the hands of the nation. The Republican party simply proposes to quietly submit to the lawfully elected candidates, whoever they may be. Acting within the law, and under its direction, they propose to have a fair count of the legal votes, and when the result is announced, no matter what it may be, accept the situation. The Republican press takes a cheerful view of the situation, councils moderation, expects fairness and honesty in ascertaining the result, and proposes to support the best interests of the nation whoever may be called to preside over its affairs. No articles calculated to play upon the fears, arouse the passions, or move the minds of the people to disquiet and distrust find a place in their columns. And individual Republicans take the same position. If any danger to American institutions is to be feared at all, it is to be looked for from the Democratic party. And the lesson of the hour is that the spirit of that party is still unchanged, and that its continued existence bodes only evil to the country.

THAT foreign rascality is fully equal to the worst form of American dishonesty, is quite evident from the financial scandal now engrossing public attention in France. The story, as related by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, is substantially as follows: In 1871, when the THIERS party were so anxious to get Germans out of France by immediate payment of their demands for indemnity, a tax upon lucifer matches was devised and put into force. Each box of 100 matches was required to pay a tax of three centimes, and each box of 125 matches, five centimes, equal to one cent. The revenue from this source not reaching the expectation of the Finance Minister, he accepted an offer from a celebrated firm of wax-taper manufacturers to pay the State 16,000,000 francs a year upon condition that they were allowed a complete monopoly of the match trade in France. All the small match factories having been bought out by the State, and the new company created by law, it commenced business upon a capital of 40,000,000 francs. In a kilogramme—two pounds—there are 3,500 matches, the two pounds being sold for two francs. It cost the company one franc ninety-six centimes to manufacture them, and counting interest and the fifteen per cent. to be taken off for the trade, the company lost twenty-four centimes, or nearly five sous, on every box containing two pounds of wood matches. The difference was made up by abstracting a number of matches, selling 2,700 for two pounds instead of 3,500, the public thus losing 800 matches in each large box by the monopoly. But this was not enough, and the company made its matches so cheap and poor that four or five were wasted for every one that produced a light. The first year the company paid its 16,000,000 of francs to the State and distributed a dividend of ten per cent., gained by speculations upon the Bourse. The second year it was found that, instead of selling sixty milliards, it was impossible to count upon the sale of more than from twenty to twenty-two milliards. Then came clamors and recriminations, with charges of fraud and contraband manufacture. The monopoly then obtained six laws from the Assembly to protect its rights, and a large force of inspectors and detectives was organized to stop the smuggling and the contraband manufacture, and there was given the police power of entering houses, of entering complaint against individuals and of seizing at once all matches which did not bear the monopoly stamp. This finally became vexatious. Several persons resisted these agents, denying their pretended rights, and constant quarrels were the result, the matches meanwhile becoming so poor and so dear that no one would use them when it could be helped. Smokers had their briquets, by which a fire could be easily obtained, while the country people went back to flint and steel, with a wisp of tow steeped in sulphur. In a year's time matches went out of fashion, and the great match company suspended payment. The monopoly, however, still exists, and the question now agitating France is as to what is to be done with it.

THE most shameless frauds were practiced in the "Old Dominion" at the recent election, and the manner in which Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," contributed her share toward making a "solid South," is being exposed in the public prints. The Republican majority in the Petersburg districts, on the registration, is 8,000, nearly all blacks. To overcome this majority, the chivalry have been actively at work for the past two weeks. On election day, by preventing the opening of the polls at the proper hour, it is estimated that about 1,500 Republicans were prevented from voting; but those who did vote put in the square Republican ticket, regardless of consequences, and the result was that the district went Republican by 5,500 majority. Under an election law of Virginia, if there are more votes in the box than there were voters on the list a judge is blindfolded and draws out the number of surplus tickets. The Democrats having stuffed the boxes with tickets an inch square, the judge, in drawing out drew out only Republican tickets, which were the usual size. By this means two thousand Republican tickets were destroyed. The next day, in making up the returns to be sent into county seats, the Democratic officers intentionally, in five counties, left their returns defective in various points, and the County Commissioners accordingly threw out sixteen hundred more Republican votes. This still left the Republican candidate about fourteen hundred, which, between the county officers and the State House, has kept them busy for several days. They now say the effort has been a brilliant success in wiping that much more out. In Prince Edward county the Republican majority was 470. After several raids had been made upon it, the County Commissioners then left the county seal off, which, in their laws, invalidates the return to the State authorities. In Mecklenburg county they had left 653 Republican majority, and, in returning it to the State authorities, to secure its being thrown out in Richmond they left off the number of the district in which the votes were polled. In Amelia county two hundred and eight majority had been left, and the county officers, wanting to contribute their share towards the solid South, refused to certify which of the candidates received the highest number of votes. These manipulations of the returns wipes out the 5,500 majority of JORGENSON, at the close of the polls, and leaves the district Democratic by a small majority, and HINTON will probably get the certificate from Governor KEMPER. And this is but a fair specimen of the "TILDEN and reform" campaign, as conducted throughout the South.

THE following private letter to a friend in New York city, from Professor FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, of the London University, a brother of DR. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, and well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a scholar and author of many historical, political and theological works, written a few days after the surrender of LEE, and now printed in the New York *Mail*, possesses, in the light of present events, even greater significance than when first written, eleven years ago. The Republican party is now reaping the partial results of its neglect and injustice toward the colored race of the South:

10 CIRCUS ROAD, LONDON, April 17, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have on several occasions received valuable pamphlets from your society (especially important speeches by Hon. Charles Sumner), for which I have never returned thanks, though I have always valued your favors. I think that in the present hour of triumph over Richmond and Petersburg, with the disintegration of Lee's army, it may without intrusion send you with thanks my warmest congratulations. Out of the baptism of blood you emerge not only with a new consciousness of the indelible oneness and tried mutual trust, which can bear not death only, but frightful torture, such as the wickedest of the wicked powers has inflicted on your noble soldiers, but also, and chiefly, with the blood and tortures of your martyrs shall buy its righteous fruit, *universal justice to the weakest member of the community*, you are from this day the Queen of the Nations, the hope of the oppressed, the leading State of the world, the noblest of the strongest, wrought it from justice only. The least remains on your statute books (local or central) of legislation against color, will be a confusion and a weakness to you. You have discomfited your enemies in the field; it remains to triumph over the inward prejudices and false passions which those enemies in their long years of dominion diffused in Northern hearts. As you value your own future, as you cherish and honor the martyr blood, I implore you to remember in the hour of success that you must be just before you are generous. *The colored race must receive every right before conquered slaveholders receive one favor.* The latter cannot plead "Give us this and that, at the expense of the negro, *to save bloodshed*," for they exhausted all their force and carried bloodshed to the worst (and torture, too) refusing to sue for peace. Establish absolute right in your land, and you will need no war and no threats to England and France. You will in three years be so strong that all malignants here will bow down and worship at your feet. God will bless you, and God who guides all hearts will bestow on you manifest supremacy. Forgive my writing thus to the young men, being myself among the elders. With warmest delight to have such a congratulation to make, I beg to sign myself, heartily yours,

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN,
(Late Professor at University College.)

THE shipments from the six principal lake ports from January 1st to November 18th this year were 120,128,809 bushels; in the same months of 1875 they were 112,-152,847 bushels, and 137,646,927 bushels in 1874. The receipts of grain at the seven principal seaboard ports—Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans—up to November 11th, aggregate 133,069,307 bushels. In 1875 they were 119,226,015 bushels, and 125,167,719 bushels in 1874. The effect of the low freights prevailing during the season has been to divert shipments from the water routes to the rails. This has cut off the business so greatly needed by the vessel owners in order to keep freights at paying figures. During the entire season, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says, freights have been so low that no builder will have the temerity to replace with new vessels those lost or broken up.

THE electoral tickets voted for by the Democrats in a number of the counties of Indiana were elaborately gotten up with the heading, "TILDEN, HENDRICKS and Reform. Honest Government—Better Times." The question is now being raised as to the legality of such a ballot. The law says: "Section 23—All ballots which may be cast at any election hereafter held in the State shall be written or printed on plain white paper, without any distinguishing marks or other embellishments thereon, except the names of the candidates and the offices for which they are voted for, and inspectors of elections shall refuse all ballots offered of any other description: Provided, nothing herein shall disqualify the voter from writing his own name on the back thereof." This would seem to indicate its illegality.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Horrible Tragedy in Reserve Township.

A Man Kills His Wife with an Axe and Then Cuts His Own Throat with a Pocket Knife—Details of the Deed.

Sunday afternoon a horrible tragedy occurred in Reserve township just beyond the Allegheny city line on the Perrysville road. Charles Opperman attacked his wife with an axe, beat her to death and then with a pocket knife cut his own throat. Opperman was about fifty-one years of age and his wife about forty-four. They leave seven children, four boys and three girls, the oldest is a young man, married, and the youngest a boy of about four years. The parties had not been living at peace for a long time and had frequent disturbances which cause constant cross suits.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Opperman owned the property where he lived on the Perrysville road, or extension of East street. The dwelling is a double brick and one of the front rooms was formerly a saloon or bar room. The counter and shelving still stands but it appears that the business had not recently been carried on. In connection with the house are several lots of ground and on one, west of the residence, but divided therefrom by two lots, stands the stable and in this the tragedy took place. On the pane of glass over the door of the residence is still the saloon sign, C. Opperman, 449.

THE FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.

Difficulties have existed in the family for one or two years not only between the father and mother, but between the father and son. There were frequent cross suits between the husband and wife, and not later than Saturday Mrs. Opperman had brought suit and put her husband under bonds. The son had not long since sued the father for money, claimed to be due him. It is stated that Opperman frequently threatened not only his wife but his daughter-in-law and it appears that both the latter were in constant dread of an assault from him. Recently Opperman occupied a room by himself and cooked for himself. Reports in the neighborhood are that he was not altogether to blame in the difficulties. Just before the tragedy which occurred. Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon old Mrs. Opperman went into the yard to feed the chickens, and in going out told her daughter-in-law to watch him, Opperman, as he might strike her. Young Mrs. Oppermen looked from an upstairs window and saw him on the porch entering the stable.

THE TRAGEDY.

No one saw the bloody deed, but it was discovered almost immediately after the occurrence. Opperman took an axe to the yard, broke up an old chair and brought it in to kindle a fire, and as he told a neighbor who was passing, intended to cook himself something to eat. While he was in the room with the kindling his wife went out to the stable for coal and wood. Opperman soon followed her with the axe in hand. A few minutes after this a man named Wicktine called at the house on some business with Opperman and his daughter-in-law went to the stable to call him. The young woman was horrified at finding Mrs. O. lying just inside the stable door with her face smashed in and Opperman, with a pocket knife lying near by with his throat cut. She gave the alarm and neighbors flocked to the spot. The married son who had been living down in a second story room, also answered the summons. This was about twenty-five minutes past two o'clock. Mrs. Opperman was dead, but the father was still breathing through the gash in his throat. A physician was called and the unfortunate man was carried into the house. He lived until about four o'clock, but was unable to speak. The young woman states that on reaching the stable door Opperman gave her a horrid look but was unable to speak. The pocket knife with which he cut his own throat was found on the stable floor. From the wounds on Mrs. Opperman's head it appears that she had been struck first with the blunt side of the axe. Her right eye and the skull surrounding it, as well as her nose, was broken in.

The son soon after the occurrence visited the Allegheny Magistrate's office and Chief Ross answered the summons in person.

At ten o'clock last night, when our reporter visited the scene, the undertakers had just completed their work and the two bodies were lying side by side in one of the rooms. With the exception of two young sisters of the daughter-in-law, none but the members of the family were there, not a stranger for company in the terrible place.

Opperman was a stone mason by trade and the son deals in rags and old iron.

An inquest was held during the evening, when the testimony of Frederick and John Wenkler, G. W. Evans and Chris. and Geo. Opperman, sons, were taken. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Interesting Decision Under a $10,000 Policy—Opinion of Judge Hawkins in the Anderson Case.

An opinion has been rendered by Hon. W. G. Hawkins, Jr., of the Orphans' Court, in the matter of the estate of Margaret H. Anderson, deceased, having reference to the question as to how the fund shall be distributed.

A policy of insurance on the life of W. J. Anderson, issued by the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, and dated October 11, 1870, in the sum of $10,000, was made payable "to Mrs. Margaret H. Anderson, her executors, administrators or assigns," within ninety days after the death of the insured. Mrs. Anderson died on the 15th day of February, 1872, intestate, leaving her husband, W. J. Anderson, and one child, Grace Anderson, surviving her. W. J. Anderson continued to pay the premiums on the above policy as they matured until March 27, 1875, when he died, intestate and insolvent, leaving his only child, Grace Anderson, surviving him, subsequent to the death of his wife Mr. Anderson was advised to have her policy put in the name of his daughter. He declared his intention to do so, and that the policy and proceeds were intended for her benefit since the death of his wife. No assignment or transfer of the policy was, however, made by him.

After the death of Mr. Anderson, the amount of the policy was paid to Malcolm Hay, administrator of Mr. Anderson's estate, who filed the present account, in which this item is charged. Subsequently, exceptions of review were presented by accountant and by the administrator of W. J. Anderson, deceased, respectively, for the purpose of ascertaining to whom the title to the proceeds of said policy of life insurance belonged—whether to the estate of Margaret H. Anderson, deceased, or to the estate of W. J. Anderson, deceased, whereupon it was held that the said policy was vested in Margaret H. Anderson absolutely, at the time of her death, and passed to her personal representatives as part of the assets of her estate, and that, consequently, the proceeds of that policy were properly brought into the present account. The question now arises, How shall that fund be distributed? Two claimants appear—Malcom Hay, administrator of the estate of W. J. Anderson, deceased, claims one-half of the fund under the intestate laws. He concedes the right of Grace Anderson to the other half of the fund at this stage of the proceeding, without prejudice, however, to his right to claim the whole in the proceeding for review. Joseph H. Kerr, guardian of Grace Anderson, denies that the estate of W. J. Anderson, deceased, has any right to the fund, but claims that the whole belongs to him as guardian. He bases his position upon these grounds: (1) That as the payment of the amount insured was made contingent on the death of Mr. Anderson, the latter could not be beneficially interested in it, and the contract of insurance could not be the subject of the ordinary rules of succession. (2) That the Act of April 15, 1868 (P. L., 103) exempted this policy from the claims of the creditors of the insured; and (3) That consequently Grace Anderson, being the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, became entitled to the policy and its proceeds by right of succession.

Following is the opinion of the court:

There are two questions involved in this matter:

(1.) Whether the policy of insurance on the life of W. J. Anderson was personal estate and subject to the ordinary rules of succession, and,

(2.) If so, whether the proceeds of that policy are exempt from the claims of the creditors of W. J. Anderson, deceased.

(1.) The statutory laws of Pennsylvania relating to decedents recognise but two classes of property as being capable of descent and succession—real and personal estate, and the rules of descent and succession are intended to be exclusive of all others with the exception of those governing emblements and trust estates. "The real and personal estates of a decedent, whether male or female, remaining after payment of all just debts and charges, which shall not have been sold, or disposed of by will, or otherwise limited by marriage settlement" are directed by the act of April 8, 1833, (P. L. 318) to be "divided and enjoyed" in a specified manner. If, therefore, the fund in question is capable of transmission it must be so by virtue of these laws.

Mr. Justice Read, speaking of policies of life insurance, said, in Elliots Ap. 14, No. 75, that "these policies were securities for money, valuable chose in action which could be sold at public or private sale, and are included in the general words personal estate or property, and would pass under that head by deed or will. If they would pass by deed or will they would pass under the intestate laws.

The legal title to the personal estate devolves upon the administrator as of the date of the death of the intestate, and the purpose of collection and of distribution amongst the parties entitled by virtue of the intestate laws. The fifteenth section of the act of 15th of March, 1832 (P. L. 139), requires him to file an inventory of the "goods, chattels and credits," which is the expression for things personal as distinguished from things real of his decedent. The third section of the act of February 23, 1834, (P. L. 73) provides that "whenever personal property or assets of any kind not contained in the original inventory come to the knowledge of the administrator aforesaid, a supplemental inventory shall be filed; and the fifth section of the same act provides that all notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt, also all claims or demands for money, or any other personal property owned or held by the decedent at the time of his death" shall be included in the inventory. It is now settled law that contingent and executory interest and possibilities in personal estate are transmissible to the administrator. It seems clear, therefore, that the policy of insurance on the life of W. J. Anderson devolved upon the administrator at the death of Mrs. Anderson. One of the conditions of the bond prescribed by the 21st section of the act of March 15, 1832, is that the administrator shall, within a specified time after the grant of letters, deliver and pay all the rest and residue of the said "goods, chattels and credits" which passed into his hands "to such person or persons" as the Orphans' Court shall "by their decree or sentence *pursuant to law* shall limit and appoint." The only persons to whom the "goods, chattels and credits" which were of Margaret H. Anderson can be delivered and paid, "pursuant to law," are the representatives of W. J. Anderson, deceased, and Grace Anderson, who must take shares. The ninth section of the act of April 11, 1848, (P. L., 537,) provides that "when a married woman possessed of separate personal property, * * * shall die intestate her estate shall be distributed as follows: * * If such married women leave a child or children living, her personal estate shall be divided amongst her husband and such child or children share and share alike." The "persons" entitled under this act must be ascertained as to the date of the death of the intestate. "Whenever a married woman shall die intestate, and leave a child or children living," "such child or children" shall take with the surviving husband equal shares." Whilst the legal title to personal estate devolved upon the administrator, the equitable or beneficial title vested in the surviving husband and child immediately on the death of Mrs. Anderson.

That Mr. Anderson could not gather the proposed fruit of this contract of insurance was no reason why he should be deprived of his right to a share in the policy under the intestate laws. It might as well be said that he could not inherit a century plant, because there could, by no possibility, be a flower during his life. Whatever has a *present value* will pass under the intestate laws. Mrs. Anderson's ownership of the policy was absolute and unqualified. The policy had not "been sold, or disposed of by will, or otherwise limited by marriage settlement." It was personal estate; had an ascertained or ascertainable value and was capable of assignment or bequest when Mrs. Anderson died. It was therefore a proper subject of succession. There was no express exclusion of Mr. Anderson, in the terms of the policy, from the right of succession, and he could not be excluded by implication. The policy provides no new mode of distribution; the distribution must therefore be made pursuant to law. The presumption must always be in favor of the legal rule of succession and those claiming otherwise must show that they have a written, or what is equivalent to a written title from the decedent to themselves. Mr. Anderson, having survived his wife, the statute gave him a *prima facie* right to share in her personal estate.

There can be no doubt but that if Mr. Anderson had taken out a policy on his life, expressed to be for his own benefit, although payable at his death, it would have been valid, and that he could have assigned or bequeathed it. There would seem to be as little doubt that Mrs. Anderson could have exercised the same power over her policy in her lifetime, and that a valid title thereto could subsequently have vested in Mr. Anderson. The same reasons exist for holding that Mr. Anderson took an interest under the intestate laws in the latter policy on the death of his wife. That which may be acquired by assignment or will, may pass under the intestate law.

The evidence which was offered, at the hearing in the matter, to show a waiver or relinquishment on the part of Mr. Anderson, of his interest in this policy, was clearly insufficient for that purpose. It was nothing more than a declaration of intention, which would not have been binding on him and is not effective to convey his title.

The act of April 15, 1868 (P. L. 103) has no application to the present case.

In 1865 it was held that an assignment, made by a husband, of policies of insurance on his own life, to his wife, was fraudulent and void as against the creditors of the husband who were such at the time of the assignment. Then followed the act of 1868, which declared that policies of life insurance granted upon the life or lives of, or upon the benefit of, or *bona fide* assigned to the wife or children *or* dependent relatives of the person insured should be vested in them free and clear from all claims of the creditors of such person insured. The *mischief* which was intended to be cured was the insecurity of property in life insurances policies, and annuities held by the donee named in the act, respectively, by reason of the claims of the creditors of the donor. The *remedy* provided was, that the said beneficiaries, on the right of the *donor* under the intestate laws, but exemption from all claims of the *creditors* of the donor. Nothing is said with reference to the laws of descent and succession. No intention is manifested to change or interfere with the intestate laws.

The act provides no new mode of distribution. The plain and obvious meaning of the words used limited the operations of the act to the protection of the property of the beneficiaries, from the attacks of the creditors of the party insured. *A verbis legis non est recedendum.*

It was thought unnecessary in a subsequent statute to introduce an express provision excluding the husband from participation in policies of insurance on his own life, held by his wife and issued under the provisions of that act. This was upon the notion that the two acts were to have a different meaning. (Rich vs. Keyser, 4 P. F. S. 86.)

If, then, the object of the act of 1868 was the protection of a certain class of interests, it would seem to follow that that protection could be invoked no longer